Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.……………WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1851.……………NO. 42.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3	do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6	do. ... do.	5 00
Do. do.	12	do. ... do.	8 00
Do. do.	6	do. ... renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12	do. ... do. ... do.	20 00

☞ Advertisement ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 11 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully infoim the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, have taken an office in the town of Wilmington, N. C., where one or the other of them may be found at all times. Their circuit will comprise the Courts of Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Wayne, and Duplin; and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland. All business entrusted to their management will command their joint attention.

☞ Office opposite the Court-House.
DUNCAN K. MACRAE,
May 30, 1851—38-6t] ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

W. A. MELVIN, W. M. MONROE.
MELVIN & MONROE,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to their care.
☞ Store first door below London's Building.
April 11, 1851 31-3m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:
ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.
GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.
REFEREES.
Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
POTTER & KIDDER, | JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, | O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, | E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, | EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.
HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

D. McMILLAN, S. DAVIS.
McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

Business Cards.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
⁂ Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

To Bounty Land and Pension Claimants,

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico, three months extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's.

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldiers or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.
☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.
May 30. 38-1m

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf
⁂ Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th inst., his negro woman KITTY. She is about 35 years of age, black complected, somewhat cross-eyed. She formerly belonged to Mr. Dan'l Y. Shine, from whom I purchased her last January. She has a husband at Mr. Jas. H. Pritchett's in Brunswick county, and is probably lurking about his premises, or in Wilmington or its suberbs. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me in Wilmington, or for her confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get her. JESSE BOWDEN.
Wilmington, N. C., June 20th, 1851. 41-tf

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, on the 10th February last, from the subscriber, residing on the Cape Fear, about 28 miles above Wilmington, his negro boy SAM. Sam is a likely boy, about 18 years of age, dark and thick set; five feet and a half high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of E. D. Walker's, at Moore's Creek, who owns most of his relations, or Nathan Bonham's, who owns his mother; or, perhaps, near Fletcher Bell's, at Long Creek, who owns his father.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his lodgement in any Jail where I can get him.
H. BONHAM.
Bladen county, April 25th, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.
JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 3d, 1851 17-6m.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.
O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest cash price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.
R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.
May 16, 1851 36-3m

General Notices.

Office Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Co.
Marion C. H., S. C., June 11, 1851.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that the Tenth Instalment of Five Dollars per share on their subscriptions is required to be paid on the first day of July, 1851.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN McRAE, Jr.,
Treas. W. & M. R. R. Co.
June 14th, 1851 41-2t

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE eighth instalment on the Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, became due on the 15th June, 1811. Stockholders are requested to be prepared to pay on application from
J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.
June 20, 1851 41-3t

NOTICE.

FROM and after this day, June 7th, 1851, the Steamers connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will leave for Charleston at 11 o'clock, a. m. or as soon thereafter as the Cars arrive.
JAMES T. MILLER, Agent.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf

$200 REWARD!—A PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that Elijah Arnold, who was convicted at the Fall Term, 1850, of Columbus Superior Court, of the murder of one Simon Dyson, has broken jail and fled probably beyond the limits of this State,

Now, to the end that the said Elijah Arnold may be bro't to justice for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Elijah Arnold to the Sheriff of Columbus county.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Elijah Arnold is represented to be about 19 years of age, about four feet six inches high, light hair, and looks pale, badly grown, and will weigh about eighty-five or ninety pounds.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this the 9th day of June, 1851.
DAVID S. REID.
By the Governor:
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
Raleigh, June 11, 1851 41-3t

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richlands, N. C., until the 26th of July proximo, to be decided by the 30th of the same month.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 36 inches, 1½ brick thick, and to have 3 brick chimneys, with 4 fire places each; fire places to be 3 feet 8 inches in the clear; Sills to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine; Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Plates, Joist, Beams and Rafters to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior timbers to be of pure heart Pine. Sleepers, Studs, Joist, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Weather-boards to be ¾ inch thick, quartered, dressed and well put on. (3) Floors to be of 1¼ inch quartered boards, of good heart Pine, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second floor. Partitions to be of 1¼ inch boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well put up The second story is to be similar to the first, with stairway to garret floor.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 6 by 8 feet each; all to have good welt made batten shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks to the outside doors; and latches to the inside ones.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 54 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sash, (8 by 10,) well primed and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c.

All the materials not herein specified, must be of *good quality*, and put up in a *plain, substantial, workmanlike manner*, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For further specifications, &c. &c., apply to
WILLIAMS HUMPHREY, }
HARVEY COX, } *Commissioners.*
BRYAN S. KOONCE, }
June 13th, 1851. 41-6t

NOTE.—There is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said house is to be erected, from which the contractor can get any suitable material which it affords, in its construction free of charge.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER, is this day disolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same. The business of said firm will be settled by A. G. Bowers.
A. G. BOWERS,
C. E. BOWERS.
Wilmington, N. C., June 13th, 1851 40-3t
Commercial copy 3 times.

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, *&c.*, carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.
☞ Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf
Commercial and Herald copy one month.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and Firm of MOREHOUSE & PEIRSON, Agent, was dissolved on the 28th of May, by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are assigned to V. R. PEIRSON, who is duly authorised to settle the same.
GEORGE N. MOREHOUSE,
VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON, Ag't., for
MRS. ANN HOARD.
Wilmington, June 11th, 1851

THE undersigned will continue business at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a continuance of their patronage; my stock is fully complete, and with the advantages of our Boot and Shoe Factory at Baltimore, we are confident of a full supply at all times, and of the best quality at ten per cent less than Boots and Shoes ever have been sold for out of this store for cash. To punctual customers, we can give a credit of no longer time than three months on the same terms.
V. R. PEIRSON, Ag't., for
MRS. ANN HOARD.

ALL persons indebted to G. N. Morehouse, as well as to Morehouse & Peirson, Agent, will oblige by immediately calling at the old stand of G. N. Morehouse, and settle their accounts with V. R. PEIRSON, or
R. J. JONES.
June 11th, 1851 40-tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.
JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 36-tf

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in business, my brother, OWEN HOLMES, and the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in the name of J. C. & O. HOLMES. J. C. HOLMES.
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle by the first day of May. Those who have not the cash, can settle by note. The firm having changed, it is absolutely necessary that all accounts due me, should be settled immediately. I hope the terms of this notice will be strictly adhered to, and save me the disagreeable necessity of placing my claims in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J. C. HOLMES
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $	ct
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14	20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3	04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5	15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7	31
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	4	82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1	44
4	do.	Samuel H. Firth,	26	24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19	30
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19	71
1	do.	William Gilln,	7	42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18	90
2	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22	32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5	70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17	20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19	91
1	do.	Francis James,	6	80
1	do.	Sei Jones,	2	66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11	11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11	11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8	88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14	09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6	88
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24	13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11	01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19	91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2	30
1	do.	James McGary,	8	88
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11	98
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1	56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6	75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4	83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7	22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2	34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7	48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31	12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7	46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4	82
1	do.	John Stewart,	2	33
1	do.	Joseph Springs,	4	35
1	do.	Thomas Southmayd,	12	80
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24	12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27	74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16	87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J.M.Baber		86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4	49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13	31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2	88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96	74
3	do.	John Williams,	38	19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28	99
No. of Acres.				
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1	38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1	48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3	28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1	19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	3	78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1	40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3	61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1	27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Wadkins,	2	11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2	05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1	62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1	30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2	09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7	24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2	16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5	36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,		45
500	do. do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4	39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,		80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1	01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7	61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10	21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4	51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,		46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13	81
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19	52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.	George Henry,	3	75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3	68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1	46
200	do. do.	William Brown,		58
287	do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1	15
207	do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1	80
174	do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2	18
73	do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1	03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1	34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2	30
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7	08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1	49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5	87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4	26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,		98
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1	05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1	95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2	83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1	87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2	46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2	46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1	58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14	38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1	18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1	19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1	46
470	do. do.	William George,	1	36
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1	19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1	05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2	11
500	do. do.	George Moore,		86
129	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2	19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1	19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2	38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2	43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,		44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,		43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1	19
150	do. do.	George White,	1	33
91	do. do.	Silas Wadkins,	1	19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as administrator of Thomas Sandford, dec'd, at June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of New Hanover, A. D. 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. M. LONDON, Ad'r
Wilmington, N. C., June 20th, 1851. 41-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, A. D. 1851.

Wentworth W Pierce, To use of Alfred Pollock, vs. Harriss Lanier and John H. Blanchard. } Constable's Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Blanchard, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John H. Blanchard to appear at the next term of this Court and shew cause, if any he has, why an order of sale shall not issue to sell the Land levied on.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1851.
JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Clerk.
May 23, 1851 [Pr. fee, $4 38.] 37-6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.
May 15th, 1851 37-tf

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Passes. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NAILS, Soap, Starch and Crackers.—
118 Kegs Nails from the best factory;
87 Boxes Brown Soap—the best;
25 " Starch;
80 half and whole barrels Crackers. Just received this day, and for sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

CIGARS! Cigars!!—50,000 Cigars. Low and Medium priced. For sale by Z. H. GREENE, Market St.

TOBACCO! 20 boxes good retailing Tobacco. For sale low, by ZENO H. GREENE.
May 30, 1851. [Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.]

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

JUST Received.—
100 boxes Sardines;
100 cans fresh Lobster;
2 dozen Spanish Olives;
100 do. jars Pickles, Underwood's;
1 chest extra fine Gun Powder Tea;
20 half bbls. Flour;
1 dozen Yeast Powders. For sale low, by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE

SOAP and Candles.—50 boxes Soap; 15 do. Candles. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Groceries, &c.

NOTICE.—FRESH GROCERIES, &c.

10 KEGS new May Butter;
25 bags Coffee;
25 hhds. Sugar;
25 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar;
20 boxes Loaf Sugar;
60 boxes Raisins;
20 cans fresh Boston Crackers;
10 boxes Sweet Chocolate;
50 boxes Soap;
100 " Candles, 4's, 5's, and 6's;
25 " Pearl Starch;
300 bags Dairy Salt;
30 boxes Tobacco;
3000 papers fine Smoking Tobacco;
500 dozen Jars Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, &c.;
20 baskets superior Champagne Wine;
100 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 doz. Brooms;
6 " Mats, assorted sizes and kinds.
You will find our stock full and complete in every respect, which we offer very low. HOWARD & PEDEN.

IN Store and for Sale.—
40 Bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Common Whiskey;
20 do. Old Monongahela do.
10 do. Apple Brandy;
10 eighth Casks Old French Brandy;
4 quarter do. do. do. do.
50 barrels super fine Flour;
2 casks Western Sides and Hams;
25 boxes No. 1 Soap;
25 bbls. P. R. Sugar;
4 hhds. do. do
12 doz. Peppermint Cordial;
50 No. 10 Ploughs;
20 doz. Buckets;
20 do. Brooms;
10 boxes superior smoking Tobacco;
25,000 Segars, different qualities;
20 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
15 do. Lemon Syrup;
10 do. Lemon Sugar;
15 do. Candy, assorted; with a lot of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Boots, &c. All for sale cheaper than the cheapest, by
M. McINNIS.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York, per schr. Lillie Sanders, an entire new stock of GOODS, consisting of Muslins; Lawns; Ginghams; Laces; Edging; Calicoes; Prints; Cambric; Serge; Alpaca; Cotton and Linen Diaper; Silk and Linen Thread; Needles; Pins and Buttons; white and colored Hose; Irish Linen; Linen Drills; Coat and Apron Checks; Cashmerete; Drab D'Ete; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed; Osnaberg; Canvass; Bed Ticks; brown and bleached Shirting; Turkey Cotton; Palm Leaf, Fur, Leghorn and Wool Hats; Leghorn, Straw and Lawn Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Brown, Clarified and Loaf Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Mess Pork; Fulton Market Beef, in half barrels; Butter; English Dairy Cheese in 10 lb. boxes; Pickles; Peppersauce; Tobacco, Snuff and Segars; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Axes; Hoes; Cross-cut and Hand Saws; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Cooper's Tools; Augers; Chisels; Gimblets; Hatchets; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; German Silver, Britania and Iron Spoons; Shovels and Spades; Cut Nails; pad & stock Locks; Wire Sieves; Tea Kettles; Sauce Pans; Pepper; Spice; Ginger and Starch. A general assortment of Crockery daily expected, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. GRADY & MONK.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

FRESH and Good, per Schr. R. W. Brown.—
20 Bbls. of Extra Family Flour;
15 do. Pure Genessee do.
5 bags Laguira Coffee;
6 kegs of New Goshen Butter;
3 bbls. more of that Extra Fulton Market Beef, at
GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

IN Store and for Sale.—
10 Hhds. of good Molasses;
8 tierces do. do. 50 to 60 gallons;
3 bbls. of Best Syrup;
6 boxes fresh new Cheese, at
GEORGE H. KELLEY'S.

OH Yes! Oh Yes!—Look here.—Just received per Schr. "R. W. Brown," and "Elouise," from N. York.
15 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
5 do. Cider Brandy;
200 lbs. superior Smoked Beef;
2 dozen do. do. do. Tongues;
10 bbls. Mess Pork;
8 do. Clarified Sugar;
5 kegs A No. 1 "May" Goshen Butter, which will be sold very low if applied for soon
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST Received per Schr. J. H. Flanner, and for sale for cash, or on short credit to persons who will pay—
2000 pair of shoes, assorted—Kip, heavy Brogans, Women, Children and Boys;
3 bales Cotton Drilling;
5 " Cotton Osnaburgs;
20 cases assorted Domestic Dry Goods.
Herald copy. O. & G. HOLMES.

OLD Nectar Whiskey.—10 Cases. Said to be the best in the world, just received per J. H. Flanner, and for sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

OLD Port and Madeira Wines.—
5 Cases Old Port Wine, warranted pure;
2 Casks " " " "
3 " " Madeira " " "
For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

JUST Received.—Several Boxes of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, direct from the Manufactory. We name the different kinds:
Sweet Cavendish, fine cut, in papers;
The Solace Brands " " Lead foil, extra;
Pressed fine cut Honey Dew. Call and taste for yourselves, at the Tobacco Store of HATCH & BURBANK,
Sign of the Turk.

EXCELSIOR.—Segars that are worthy of the name.—We have received by late arrival a case of Segars, which, for quality of Leaf in them, cannot be excelled, as they have a most delightful high flavor, leaving no bad taste. We ask but for a trial of them. Call at the sign of the Turk.
HATCH & BURBANK.

SOMETHING New.—We invite all true lovers of the "Weed," to try a paper of our GENUINE SCAFARLATI Turkish Smoking Tobacco.
HATCH & BURBANK, Mozart Hall.

SACK Salt. 200 sacks Salt. For sale by
ZENO H. GREENE.
May 30, 1851. [Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.]

FISH Hooks and Lines, of all sizes and kinds. Best Silk, Grass, Linen, and Cotton Lines, in quantities sufficient for all the wants of the trade, to whom he offers them at the lowest Northern prices. For sale by
April 11, 1851] J. M. ROBINSON.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

STILL They Come. Another large lot of superior imported Havana and Regalia Cigars, which, added to our large stock now on hand, will enable us to compete with any house in the State. Call on WILKINSON & ESLER.

TOBACCO. 20 boxes of superior brands Tobacco. For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

SUPERIOR Scotch Snuff. 1,000 lbs. in ¼ and 2 oz. papers, For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

JUST Received and for sale low for Cash.
10 bbls. Whiskey; 5 bbls. Rum;
10 " City Mess Pork; 10 bags Coffee;
1,000 lbs. North Carolina Hams;
10 bbls. super Family Flour;
10 " superfine "
10 half bbls. and 30 bags Family Flour;
5 hhds. crushed, pulverized, and brown Sugar;
Good retailing Molasses; Rice; Meal; Bacon;
A fresh lot Shoes and Dry Goods, suitable for Spring, &c., may be found at the old stand on Market-street, Bettencourt's building. THOS. C. CRAFT.

CHAMPAGNE Wine.—10 boxes very old and superior. Just received and for sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

BACON and Pork.—3000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round;
5 hhds. Western do.
30 bbls. Mess Pork.
In store, and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

LIQUORS.—30 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
15 do. N. C. Rum;
10 do. Gin. For sale low, by
June 20th, 1851 ZENO H. GREENE.

HARDWARE! Hardware! 6 dozen Collins' Axes;
6 dozen Ames' Spades and Shovels;
50 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4 to 40d;
Locks of all kinds; Hoes; Coopers' Tools; and a general assortment of Cutlery. For sale by
June 20, 1851] ZENO H. GREENE.

SUGAR, Coffee, &c. 20 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar;
10 bbls. clarified Sugar; 5 bbls. crushed do.
50 bags Java, Laguyra, and Rio Coffee;
50 " Shot, assorted sizes; 10 kegs Powder.
For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

SOAP, Starch, &c. 20 boxes W. Colgate's Pale Soap;
20 " " " Toilet do.
10 " " " Pearl Starch;
Alum, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Copperas, Pepper, Pimento, &c. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

FLOUR! Flour!—100 bbls. Genesee Flour, assorted brands. Just received and for sale by
June 20th, 1851 ZENO H. GREENE.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

PAINTS! Paints!!—White Lead, Chrome Green, and Yellow, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Linseed and Train Oils, Putty, Prussian Blue, Fire proof Paint, Brushes, &c. &c. For sale at the lowest prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A large lot of White Lead, pure, extra, No. 1, in assorted kegs. For sale cheap by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

WINDOW Glass.—Just received another supply of superior Window Glass, direct from the Factory. For sale at New York prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

LAMP Oil.—Winter bleached Sperm and Whale Oil, always on hand. For sale low by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

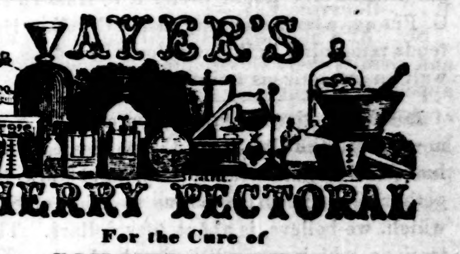
BURNING Fluid.—A lot of Patent Burning Fluid, just received from Baltimore. Warranted best quality.—For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

JUST Received.—A very fine selection of Porte Monaies, large and small;
Cigar Cases, Morocco and Chamois Skin;
Powder Puff Boxes, Mahogany and Walnut;
" " " Gilt;
Guitar Strings; and a large assortment of Pomades, Macassar Oil, Bears' Oil, Soaps, and fancy Perfumery.
For sale by C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Chemist, Market-street.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
50 gross prescription Vials, assorted sizes;
25 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 " 10 by 12 "
10 " 10 by 15 "
20 " 10 by 14 "
10 " 12 by 18 " French.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist and Chemist.
Sept. 27. 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
1 gross Luben's Extracts Jenny Lind;
3 dozen " " California;
3 " " " assorted;
½ gross " Soaps;
¼ " Morpelas; ¼ gross Creme'd Amande;
6 pair Toilette Pots, Bohemian Glass;
12 " fancy Tungents;
And a general assortment of fancy articles usually kept in Drug Stores. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

CIGARS! Cigars.—Just received from Havana:
61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;)
10,000 La Prymanera do.
5,000 La Tropicol do.
8,000 Plantation do.
All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drug Store of
C. DuPRE, Market-st



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
"EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L. D"

From the widely celebrated
Professor Silliman, M. D., L.L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
SACO, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
Respectfully yours, I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

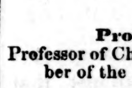
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
Feb. 21, 1851 24-eow6m

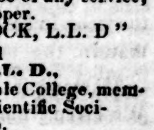
ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m*

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

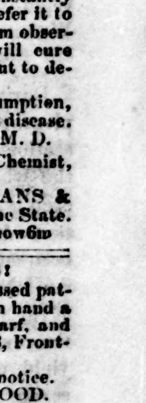




THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40



MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. WOOD's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of
J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.
'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

RECEIVED per Schr. R. W. Brown.
1 case extra fashionable Drab Beavers;
1 " " medium brim'd do.
5 " " Moleskin, Spring style.
Also, a splendid assortment of Straw Goods, for gentlemen. For sale low for cash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

GARDEN Rakes and Hoes.—Egg Fryers, a new article, just received, a fine assortment, and for sale cheap, by J. M. ROBINSON,
April 18th, 1851 No. 3, Front St.

RECTIFIED Whiskey.—200 bbls. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

BALTIMORE Flour.—100 bbls. fresh ground, daily expected. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

Neuse River Bridge Burnt.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bridge across Neuse River, in Wayne county, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Tuesday night, and the mail and passenger train from Weldon was, in consequence, prevented from arriving on Wednesday last until 6 o'clock P. M. It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated, but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Bridge is an expensive one, and it will take sometime to repair it. In the meantime, the cars will leave this place for Weldon at 8 o'clock A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Charleston. There will be but little delay on the route.

Again in the Field.

We have not yet received the Goldsboro' or Newbern papers, and therefore have not official information upon the subject, but learn, from undoubted private authority, that Mr. STANLY is again in the field as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, being, no doubt, drawn from his retirement by the following "wish" expressed in the Boston *Atlas* of the 11th instant. In an article upon this State, the *Atlas* says, "there is a strong wish expressed for Mr. STANLY to run again, but of this we have no hope. The whole country does not contain a more honorable and high minded man than EDWARD STANLY, or one more amiable and kind-hearted. We hope there are yet higher honors in store for this gallant and noble hearted son of North Carolina." In another part of the same article, the *Atlas* says: "Mr. STANLY is just such a Whig as we want to make up a strong and triumphant party." So that, in fact, Mr. STANLY is just the man the Boston *Atlas* wants to "make up a strong and triumphant party," and for whose running again it expresses a strong wish. However Mr. STANLY might have acted towards his friends in the Eighth District, he could not withstand the appeal from Boston, and now appears as the candidate of the *Atlas*, a paper which denounced Mr. WEBSTER fiercely for his speech in the Senate, in March, 1850, in which he took national grounds upon some parts of the slavery question. How do our Whig friends like their Boston candidate, and his Free Soil endorser?

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the Newbernian and Goldsboro' Telegraph, but find no further confirmation of Mr. STANLY's candidacy, except his always replying to Mr RUFFIN. Our information is no doubt correct, nevertheless. Stanly is the man who is destined to receive the honors of martyrdom.

☞We have been shown a copy of "Perry's Illuminated Family Bible," which, for beauty and cheapness, will compare favorably with any edition yet published. We would prefer it to HARPER'S. WM. G. PERRY, who is stopping at the Carolina Hotel, intends remaining in Wilmington a few days, and will wait on our citizens to introduce his book.

☞We notice at PIERCE'S, a copy of KENDALL'S new work, the Battles of the Mexican War, illustrated. It is certainly a splendid work, but altogether too expensive for us to think of the price, which, we believe, is about fifty dollars. The illustrations, which are in lithograph, have a good deal of spirit in their designs, but neither the mechanical execution nor the coloring equal our expectations of French art.

BURGLARY.—We learn that about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, some person or persons broke into the Clothing Store of Mr. SAMPSON, on the wharf, not far from the Rock Spring, and carried off about twelve or fifteen coats and some twenty-two dollars in money. The burglar or burglars obtained admission by forcing open the window.

☞The Fourth of July will be celebrated throughout the country pretty much as usual, only a little more so. In some portions of South Carolina, according to some newspaper correspondents, they are going to have a delightful groaning frolic, during the progress of which they are to march the small boys up to the bull ring and make them swear "eternal and never-dying hatred to the Federal government." Just think of teaching the "young uns" to swear in battalions, according to the word of command.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—We learn from the Boston *Post* of the 19th inst., that at a very full meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held in Boston on the 18th, an elaborate and emphatic report against further agitation on the subject of slavery, and in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures was unanimously adopted. The report was written and presented by Gen. CUSHING, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was voted to hold a State Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 20th of August.

The Crops.

During the present week we have enjoyed the pleasure of conversing with gentlemen from different sections of the State, and are happy to learn that the wheat crop is a remarkably good one. The oat crop is said to be not quite so good, on account of the smut having taken hold, whereby some injury has been sustained. The hay crop is reported as being much larger than ever previously known in this section of the State. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the corn crop now bids fair for a remarkably heavy yield, which will, no doubt, be realized, unless some severe storm or other unforeseen calamity should occur to disappoint the hopes of the farmer. The cotton crop is also said to be remarkably promising, and the amount planted this year is believed to be considerably larger than for many previous years. So far as the season has advanced, everything in the agricultural line bids fair for a more abundant harvest than we have had for several years.

DEATH OF AN ORATOR.—RICHARD LALOR SHIEL, the celebrated and brilliant Irish orator, died at Florence, on the 25th of May, of an attack of gout in the stomach. Mr. SHIEL was born in Dublin in 1793, and was long associated with DANIEL O'CONNELL, in the struggle for Catholic emancipation. He was considered the most striking speaker in the British House of Commons, while a member of that body, and, while connected with the ultra Radical party, was a prominent leader of that organization. His acceptance of the office of Master of the Mint, and subsequently the mission to Florence from the English Whig party, detatched him from his early associates, and ruined his influence as a popular leader. PEEL, O'CONNELL and others were very effective talkers, and O'CONNELL, particularly, would sometimes rise into eloquence, but with the exception of SHIEL, the British Commons has not for many years contained one man who, strictly speaking, could be called an orator.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD.—Eighty-five large able bodied Negro men passed through this place yesterday, on their way to work on this end of the Manchester Rail Road. We believe they are from Virginia.

SPONGE.—A Key West paper says that the sponge which will be gathered in that neighborhood during this season, will be worth fifty thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.—The deficit in the Austrian budget for the present year, when all has been peace and quietness, is set down at 18,000,000 florins.

Gen. Saunders at Warrenton.

We find in the Warrenton News, of the 19th instant, a report of some portions of a speech delivered by Gen. SAUNDERS at Warrenton, on the 27th of May. It is not our intention to fatigue our readers or ourselves by the revival of an almost forgotten controversy, or to pander to Gen. SAUNDERS' thirst for notoriety, by giving him an undue prominence, but as the whole of the affair is directly aimed at the Wilmington press, ourself in particular, and as some of the allusions seem to be wilfully disingenuous, and others are positively contemptible, we hope to be pardoned for obtruding a few remarks upon an unpleasant subject. When a man is bent on committing suicide, either physically or politically, it is only necessary to furnish the hempen material and he himself will perform the act of suspension. This is the position of Gen. S.; he is to all intents and purposes dead in this section, and we have too little taste for the spiritual knockings to desire a further controversy with his ghost.—*Requiescat in pace.*

Gen. S. commences his long-threatened speech in his usually elegant and courteous manner, by characterizing the remarks of the Wilmington papers on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as "very ill-natured and illiberal;" and farther on, as he rises with the subject and warms into a proper appreciation of his own surpassing dignity and consequence, he furthermore condescends to regard them as "very silly." These flowers of language may pass for what they are worth; we would merely remark that, in so far as we *know* that our articles upon the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and also upon Gen. SAUNDERS' Petersburg speech, met the approval of every man in this section whose views we have had any opportunity of ascertaining, we are content to be denounced in such company, perfectly satisfied that it will require something more than Gen. SAUNDERS' *ipse dixit* to stamp the people of Wilmington and the Cape Fear country as "very ill-natured and illiberal," or even "very silly."

Gen. SAUNDERS says that "the Capitol is designated as a sort of Virginia garrison." Now this, to say the least of it, is wilfully disingenuous, to use no harsher expression. In the very first article in the *Journal* in which Gen. SAUNDERS is mentioned in connection with this matter, we expressly stated that the word *Capitol*, as used by us when referring to the Virginia feeling among some prominent men about Raleigh, was a misprint for *Capital*, and yet we find Gen. SAUNDERS gravely stating that we designated the State *Capitol*, or State House, as a Virginia garrison, thereby intending to produce the impression that we had denounced the present Democratic State administration as a Virginia garrison. The object is plain—to represent us as recreant to our party and at open war with Gov. REID, and thus to place us in a false position, and, at the same time, shift or divide the responsibility of his own acts from his own shoulders.—Such an attempt could only be characterised by language inadmissible to the columns of the Journal.

The next column and a half of Gen. SAUNDERS' speech is taken up with an able advocacy of what no one denies, and a strenuous denial of what no one asserts. As for instance—that the people of Granville, Warren, and so on, have a right to consult their own interest or convenience in the choice of a market—that the former Senator from New Hanover was inclined to act liberally towards the Raleigh and Gaston Road—that two and two are four, and so forth. As we are not inclined to dispute these assertions, we will pass on to Gen. SAUNDERS' personal explanations. By parliamentary courtesy, we believe, personal explanations are always in order, else we might object to the long time which Gen. SAUNDERS has permitted to elapse between the making of his Petersburg speech and the promised explanation thereof. He by no means availed himself of the earliest opportunity, but seems to have waited until he could discipline his mind into a premeditated recollection, in which memory might be assisted by judgment, and both together furnish an explanation which memory alone would have failed to produce.

He says that he is charged with hostility to North Carolina improvements because he went to Petersburg and made a speech in opposition to the building up of our own markets. "He went to Petersburg not as a volunteer, but by invitation." No doubt. The merchants of Petersburg are shrewd, and knew their man. He says he urged three considerations on the attention of the people of Petersburg. 1st. That they were old stockholders, and it was at least prudent to get themselves released from their liability to the State. 2nd. That it would be a good investment. 3rd. That the four counties through which the Road passed furnished a large amount of trade, which it was to the interest of Petersburg to retain;—that the North Carolina Road was to run 180 miles west of Raleigh, through a highly productive country, growing all sorts of produce and in any quantity;—that whether they could command this trade or not, would depend upon whether they could make it to the interest of the producer to send it to their market or not. "He hoped it would not, but that the larger quantity would find a market in his own State. That such would be the quantity, the mighty volume of produce which would be transported over this Road as would *force* itself, and that, as he believed, at no distant day, directly to the ocean; and that as they had in North Carolina the best harbor south of the Chesapeake, Beaufort, he flattered himself it would go there, and candor required him to say, if he thought the discontinuance of the Raleigh and Gaston Road would lead to this result, he should not regret it." Now, this explanation of the manner in which the General used the word *force* in connection with North Carolina markets, which we give in his own words, is the very best he can do. Like a boy learning to write, he no doubt "put out his tongue and took pains" in the concoction of it, and yet to what does it amount. Mark the contingency upon the occurrence of which he hopes and expects that a large quantity of the produce brought over the Central Railroad will find a market in his own State. That contingency is, that such would be the quantity, the mighty volume of produce, that Petersburg could not accommodate it, but that it would force itself down to Beaufort. He flattered himself that it would go to Beaufort. This is the only contingency in which General SAUNDERS hopes for a North Carolina market. He does not seem to recognize the existence or entertain any hope for the prosperity of any market towns already in the State. Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, etc., are quite forgotten, or, if remembered at all, they are dismissed with silent contempt. It seems to be Petersburg first, with the hope that there may be so much business that the producer will be forced down to Beaufort.

This is Gen. SAUNDERS' own explanation of the matter, which we give, although it is at variance with the report of his speech at the time; and moreover, we recollect that the Petersburg Intelligencer, which actuated, no doubt, by a feeling of gratitude, entered the lists in defence of him, while under the influence of his speech, spoke of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as a Petersburg project, which, after the completion of the Central Road, would have its terminus at Charlotte. "One word more, said Gen. S., and he should dismiss the subject. He had said nothing in disparagement of the market towns of his own State, nor could he be forced to do so; when he could not speak in their praise he should be silent." And Gen. S. *was* silent—silent as the grave.—He had not a word to speak in their praise. So far as *he* was concerned, they were not. To be sure Beaufort had a good harbor, and produce might be *forced* down there some day or other; but as for the others, "he could not speak in their praise, and should be silent." "He acknowledged he did feel indignant at this charge of hostility to his own State, and should indeed feel humbled after laboring thirty years in her cause, if he thought for a moment he had merited such an imputation." Every man has his enemies, and there are not wanting those who would insinuate that out of thirty years, during which General SAUNDERS has been laboring in the cause of the State, twenty-nine years and twelve months might be found in the labors of which his own advancement was the primary object. We by no means endorse this insinuation, but leave it as an open question. Virtue is said to be its own reward, but if he be not very much belied, Gen'l SAUNDERS has pretty generally aimed at a more tangible compensation. "And he wanted to say to those who had started it, whether *they* be natives or not, that his efforts in behalf of State improvements were not to be confined to any particular work, or to any particular section." There is something in this so petty, that we must beg pardon for noticing it at all; we merely do so in order to contrast the conduct of an editor with that of an ex-diplomatist. During a little controversy which sprang up between us and the Raleigh Standard, the editor of that paper, without reflection, referred somewhat disparagingly to the foreign birth of one of the editors of this paper; but as might have been expected from Mr. HOLDEN's known character for courtesy and good sense, in his next paper he promptly withdrew an allusion so ungenerous and unworthy of him We find it now repeated by Gen. SAUNDERS, who wants to say something to some people, whether *they* be natives or not. We will not say that the ungenerous character of the allusion recommended it to Gen. SAUNDERS, but we cannot say that it did *not*. To some other particularly small newspaper echoes of this insinuation, we have nothing to say. They are entirely too microscopic for notice.

Gen. SAUNDERS winds up with a general expression of his interest in the State from Dan even unto Barsheba. He rejoiced to hear of the prosperity of the Greenville & Fayetteville Plank Roads as he did of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. By the way, talking of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, it so happens that this is about the only road that can bring produce *into* the State, and yet we do not remember any peculiar display of friendship made by Gen. SAUNDERS during the late session of the Legislative. His sympathies seem to be engrossed by those works which carry produce out of the State.

We have now done with this matter. We find that we have occupied more space than we had desired; but we are neither a lawyer nor a politician of thirty years standing, as Gen. SAUNDERS is, and can only hope that our readers will pardon the awkwardness of our defence, on account of the sincerity of our motives. As will be observed, we have spoken as though in attacking the press of Wilmington, the General had especial reference to the "Journal;" and from the tone of his speech we are convinced that such is the fact. There is also in Gen. SAUNDERS' speech an attempt to excite a hostility to Wilmington by conveying the impression that she is selfish and hostile to other portions of the State. We may refer to this in future, not in connection with General SAUNDERS, however, nor on account of his reference to it; but because our intercourse with some gentlemen from the northern counties, has convinced us that such an impression exists, and has no doubt been propagated and increased by the Virginia garrison to which we have formerly alluded. We would here state emphatically, that in using the expression "Virginia Garrison," we have reference solely to the feelings expressed, not to the place of birth of those by whom they have been expressed.

The Approaching Fourth

Will probably be the last we shall celebrate as one of the United States; let us do it on a respectable scale. Let us have a general meeting of the people from all parts of the District; such convocation are needed at this time. To get the people to come, we should prepare refreshments of some nature; we therefore suggest to the committee of arrangements to take measures for having a dinner on the fourth.

We clip the foregoing from the second number of the "*Southern Republic*," a new weekly paper published in Camden, South Carolina, by C. AUGUSTUS PRICE. It may be considered a fair specimen of the style indulged in by many of the country papers of South Carolina, and might be considered ominous were it not that the now well ascertained certainty of there being no secession in South Carolina renders it simply ridiculous. The fact is, that whether the Editor of the *Republic* chooses to celebrate it or not, it is by no means probable that the approaching Fourth will be the last that will find South Carolina a member of the confederacy. A friend, whose business recently called him into one of the Districts of South Carolina bordering upon this State, assures us that he was very much surprised by the state of feeling in the District he visited—Horry. He found no disunionists *per se*, nor any, even, who were disposed to secede for anything that has as yet occurred. Another friend, who recently passed through Charleston, was assured by intelligent merchants that the loss of capital to the State had not been less than twenty millions of dollars. Now, what we would urge, in all kindness, upon the consideration of the conductors of the press in our sister State, is this:—Whether it is good policy to maintain a style of talking which a very little reflection will show them the State will not sustain by actual secession; whether it is worth while to drive away capital by agitation which at present, at least, must prove useless, so far as the attainment of the end proposed is concerned, while its effect in the future must be positively hurtful, as affording a precedent of threats without performance, and words without meaning, so that hereafter no matter how serious the South or the State of South Carolina may be, nothing but actual violence will convince the North that she is in earnest. There can be no doubt that the cause of the South has suffered more from the course of some of its indiscreet and others of its pretended friends than from all its open enemies. When we find men acting as TOOMBS, STEVENS, and CLEMENS did, almost coming to blows on the floor of both houses of Congress, and afterwards coolly acknowledging that they only did it for effect, we cannot calculate the injury done to the South. The same injury must result from a continuance in the tone of bravodo in South Carolina, after all idea of secession has in fact passed away.

But we have a word to say on the other side of the question. The Union is not now and never was in a serious danger. There is a deep national feeling in the hearts of the American people that shrinks from the last dread step of disunion as a man does from suicide. There is no sort of necessity for the formation of Union parties. None in the world; yet they have been formed, and have received a plausible pretext for agitation from unguarded or nonsensical talk of some foolish or ambitious persons who were desirous of raising themselves to prominence by signalizing their extra devotion to the South. QUITMAN, in Mississippi, has been forced to repudiate distinctly and emphatically, all connection with South Carolina; and still such is the reaction in favor of Union, caused by the extravagancies of some of the most noisy, though least influential leaders in South Carolina, that it is said QUITMAN will be forced to withdraw from the canvass for Governor of Mississippi, to make way for Senator DAVIS, and even he stands a fair chance of being beaten by Gen. FOOTE. Thus it is that unreasoning excitement defeats itself, and produces results the very contrary of that intended to be produced. We have little doubt that the reaction of South Carolina violence will lead to the election of officers both in Mississippi and Georgia, of far more "submissionist" views and principles than otherwise they would have dared to avow.

Settled and well defined principles can alone form safeguards and landmarks for the course of individuals or communities, and it is only when moving in accordance with and obedience to the guidance of principle, that we can calculate with any certainty the results of our action. The Union is not in any danger, and the cry of "Union," raised in many sections, is a mere *ignus fatuous*, which may lead its followers within the precincts of federalism and consolidation, while, on the other hand, ultra secessionism can only give a sort of excuse for the consolidationists to represent the Union as in danger, at the same time that it can carry no single State in the Union, and must lessen the moral power of the South upon subsequent occasions. Others may do as they please, or think as they please, but for our part we have always thought the battle was, in fact, between the principles of State rights and consolidation—the first represented by the Democratic party, and the second by the Whig party. Our judgment and feelings are with the Democratic party. We cherish its principles, respect its organization, and cling to its name. Its principles are the true and natural landmarks of the South at the present time. All "Union" parties, and "Secession" parties must unavoidably be tempary in their character and evanescent in their influence.

☞There has been a great rise of the Western Rivers, and a large amount of property destroyed.—Some of the towns on the Upper Mississippi have been overflowed. The rise of the rivers is stated to be as high as in 1844. In Mexico it is extremely dry, and man and beast were suffering. In some places the cattle were dying, on account of the drought.

AMERICAN GO-AHEADITIVENESS.—Some paper says the native boatmen on the Isthmus say:—"American go to California, he come up the river, he sing out all the time, *Go ahead, God d—n.* He come from California, he come down the river, he cry out, *Go ahead, God d—n.* It all same which way he go, he still say, *Go ahead, God d—n.*"

NEW SCHOONER.—The new schooner S. R. Potter, Tolson, came up to town on Monday last. She was built at Smithville, by Mr R. B. Potter; a fine vessel, built of live oak and cedar and copper fastened, and intended for the coasting trade; 106 a 110 tons burthen. She was launched on Saturday last.—*Com.*

The San Francisco Fire.

We had hoped that perhaps there might be some mistake about the great fire in San Francisco, but unfortunately it seems to be only too true. The Crescent City, which arrived at New York on the 19th instant, brings news corroborating that brought to New Orleans by the Alabama. As usual in such cases, the first accounts have somewhat exaggerated the amount of loss. Instead of $15,000,000, the Alta Californian estimates the loss at $7,000,000, which will, perhaps, be found to exceed the truth.

The fire broke out on the night of May 3d, and raged during the 4th, the anniversary of the great fire of last year. It commenced in a paint shop on the West side of Portsmouth square, and all the surrounding buildings being wooden structures, it spread with fearful rapidity, and soon had full command. As our readers as well as ourselves are unacquainted with the names or locations of the streets in San Francisco, we omit the account of the progress of the fire given by the Alta California. From a diagram of the burnt district, it would seem to have swept about eighteen large squares of buildings, and large portions of five or six others, comprising a distance of over a mile Northeast and Southwest, and half a mile from Northwest to Southeast. The plank streets are ruined, and in many places entirely impassable, except on foot. Comparatively very little damage was done to the shipping. Very few of the fire-proof buildings stood the test. The number of buildings destroyed by the fire is estimated at one thousand.

One firm, DEWITT & HARRISON, in lieu of water used 80,000 gallons of vinegar in preserving their warehouse. It was entirely saved. ADAMS & CO.'s express office was burned, but they succeeded in saving their papers and valuables. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company also saved their books and papers. During the progress of the fire, eight men lost their lives in their endeavor to save property.

A. J. COST, naval officer, Mr. BROWN, appraiser, Mr. GREEN, collector, and a number of others in the naval department, had all their private effects destroyed. The books and papers of the department were nearly all saved. The money was placed in the vault. The large U. S. bonded warehouse, erected by CROSS & Co., containing about two thousand tons of merchandise in bond, was saved through the exertions of Mr. ANDERSON, the inspector. When BURGOYNE'S safe was opened, $1,500,000 was taken out not singed or damaged in the least. The books and all the papers, deposits, &c., came out fresh and free from the least blemish.

The whole city is alive with workmen engaged in rebuilding upon the burnt district. The Alta California gives the following astonishing instance of the recuperative energy of San Francisco:

"From Monday, 5th instant, when the fire ceased, up to the present time, May 14, an interval of ten days, 357 *buildings have been commenced, of which the major part are finished and occupied.* This is exclusive of the many that are going up in other parts of the city not touched by the fire. Including them the total number of houses just completed, or in the course of erection throughout the city, will not fall short of 450! Of course, from the rapidity with which they have been put up, most of them are frame, but still, in every instance in which a brick building was burnt, either the walls still standing will be used in rebuilding, or where they are unfit, a new brick fire-proof building will be erected in the place of the one destroyed."

This extreme rapidity of construction, however, demonstrates the fragility of most of the edifices in San Francisco, and accounts for the frequent recurrence and destructive character of the fires which have devastated that place.

The losses by the fire will be felt very seriously in the Atlantic cities, where most of the capital was owned. Several failures are expected in Wall street, and one or two have already occurred in Philadelphia among shippers of goods to California, who have lost their whole adventure by the fire. Private letters received at New York, convey the impression that the loss has been very much exaggerated.—They think the goods and merchandise destroyed could all be replaced for a million of dollars, and the buildings for two millions or less. So that between two and three millions will cover the entire actual loss by the fire. It is possible that the New York morning papers are endeavoring to make the losses lighter than they actually are, in order to enable those who suffer by the destruction of their agents' storehouses there to struggle through their difficulties. Boston is a heavy loser, as there are very many Boston merchants and agencies in San Francisco.

Fire at Stockton.

Hardly had the smoke cleared up from the ruins of San Francisco, ere intelligence was received of the destruction of a large portion of the city of Stockton. This event occurred in the night of the 14th of May.

The fire originated in a new and beautiful house just opened under the name of the Merchants' Hotel, formerly known as the Branch, and beyond a doubt was the work of an incendiary. It is supposed that some miscreant intended, by these diabolical means, to succeed in releasing the prisoners confined in the county jail; but the purpose failed in its accomplishment, as the winds proved unpropitious, and turned the course of the devastating element upon more precious and costly fuel to satisfy its long slumbering rage. From the point at which it originated, the fire swept up Levee street, prostrating Montgomery's stately auction establishment, the large and magnificent El Placer building, the El Dorado, Hotel de Mejico, Drs. Clements & Reine's drug store, Dickinson House, and all the buildings on those two central squares. From them it spread across to the Central House, and in three-quarters of an hour from the first alarm the large three story building of Robb's Stockton Journal was enveloped in flames. The press and printing materials were saved, though in a very damaged condition. The occupants of the Stockton Club Room succeeded in saving their buildings, though they were in imminent danger.

Every mercantile house on Levee street, except six; all on Main street; all on Centre street; all on El Dorado street, except two; and all on Hunter street, except three, compose the victims of this incendiary attempt. The loss by the Stockton fire is estimated at a million and a half.

Summary of Events.

The auriferous quartz mines are being rapidly developed. They have been discovered in all parts of the State, and had we not seen specimens of them the accounts of their richness would be absolutely incredible. They are undoubtedly destined to be the source of immense and lasting wealth to the State.

The political world is all alive, making preparations for the State and Congressional elections that are to take place in August.

Strict party lines have been drawn throughout the State. Delegates have been appointed by nearly every county to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Benicia on the 19th instant.

The Whig Convention for the nomination of State officers and Congressmen will be held in this city (San Francisco) on the fourth Monday in May.

The Indian Commissioners have succeeded in making treaties with the Indians in San Joaquin district. The United States troops and volunteers are still in the field to protect the inhabitants.

An attack has been made within a few days by Indians in the Sacramento Valley, upon the miners in the neighborhood of Placerville. Three or four whites had been killed.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo, the shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco, which lasted nearly a minute. No damage was known to have been done.

The whigs have elected their entire tickets of council and town officers at Sacramento, with the exception of the mayor.

The advices from the Sandwich Islands would seem to indicate a desire for annexation to the United States, and the probability of an application to that effect. It is even said that a commissioner, deputed by the Haiwaian authorities, is now on his way to Washington in connection with this business. The only foundation for this last rumor seems to be that Mr. ALLEN, the United States Consul at Honolulu, left that place in the U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, for the United States. Even the first rumor has a very slight foundation. The threat of an American protectorate having been made by some of the missionary members of the Hawaiian cabinet simply to intimidate the French commissioner, but without any ulterior designs.

☞We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. FRIDENBERG, formerly of this place, but now a resident of California, for a copy of the San Francisco *Herald* of the 12th of May. From it we glean some further items of interest.

The *Herald* attributes the fires which have devastated almost all the California cities, to the convicts which have arrived there from the British penal settlements—chiefly Van Dieman's Land. It would appear that the thieves and vagabonds throughout the State have sworn to be avenged upon the people of the cities for the summary treatment they and their fellows have from time to time recently experienced at their hands. In many cases thieves and murderers have been summarily tried by a people's court, and, when convicted, have been executed.—Minor offences have received a corresponding amount of punishment. The attempt to burn San Francisco was made at a time when the incendiaries knew, from the prevailing wind, that it must be successful. Stockton was fired about the same time, and the night before an attempt was made to burn Sacramento.

Ground rents have fallen considerably, as merchants would not build under the former rates. The wages of carpenters, masons, and mechanics generally, have largely advanced. $10 per day is asked and obtained. Lumber has advanced 25 to 30 per cent.

Mr. J. B. ULM proposes to establish a line of steamers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. The Commodore Stockton is advertised as the pioneer of the line, to start in ten days, provided sufficient encouragement be offered.

☞Our cotemporary of the *Herald*, in his issue of the 21st, refers a woe-begone loveyer, who appears, by the signature, to be "a friend" of his, to the *Journal* for direction in the inditing of Billy Duckesses and other epistolary communications to that interesting portion of the human family against whose wiles the venerable TONY WELLER warned his promising son SAMIVEL, when he told him to "beware of the vidders, SAMIVEL." We have no doubt that the "friend" of our neighbor is a man of discrimination, and knew the talents and experience of him to whom he applied. For our own part, the only love letters we ever wrote were directed to a big Dutchman, a veritable Hollander from the lower Rhine. The thing happened in this wise:—The man, who came from the country of Dams, fell in love, after his own way, with a plump little Pennsylvania maiden of German descent, who was hired as a house-servant, or "help," in the boarding house in Philadelphia wherein we obtained our bed and board for a consideration of certain dollars in hand paid to the landlady. The little Dutch girl, as she was called, loved the big Dutchman a whole heap, and perhaps more, but he had gone up to Bethlehem or some other scripturally named town on the Lehigh, and she could not talk to him and tell him how much she did love him, and so the next best thing was to write, but she did not know how, and therefore she begged us, then a youth, to write her letters for her, which we did, at her dictation. This was our first attempt at real composition, and we have no doubt those letters would make quite an addition to any collection of curiosities. We have since read a good deal, and thought a good deal, and, at odd times, observed a good deal, in our own quiet way, yet it has often struck us since that we have never seen purer or truer spirits than those two unlettered lovers—and we doubt much whether they are not better and happier by far than many who would deride their ignorance and look down upon their humble lot.—They have been married many a day ago, and have bought a small farm with the carefully saved earnings of both, upon which they are, no doubt, rearing up a strong, healthy, and virtuous family, inured to toil, and jealous of their independence.

This summer five years ago, we think it was, we were up in the neighborhood of Easton, Pa., on a visit, and were rambling about the adjacent country, mounted upon a beastly conveyance, to wit, a mule, when we were hailed by the hero of our letters and carried to his house, where everything was characterized by Dutch neatness, not excepting the pretty little vrow herself. We had forgotten the pair altogether for years, and having taken no notice of the flight of time, were somewhat surprised to see a flaxen headed rolly polly of a boy trot into the room, which the young matron said was her oldest, and a mysterious bundle of muslin and other fabrics being unrolled, produced a little girl named after the mother, as the boy was after the father. As we were taking our leave, our Dutch friend assured us confidentially that *the next one* should be named after us.—Whether ever there was a next, or whether it was a boy, or whether it was named after us, we have never known, and never expect to know.

☞The steamship *Brother Jonathan*, arrived at New York on the 20th inst., with 318 passengers, and $550,000 worth of gold on freight and in the hands of passengers. She brings no California mail.

☞The Steamship *Niagara*, arrived at N. York on the 20th, with three days later news from Europe, but nothing of importance. The proceedings of Parliament are entirely devoid of interest. There is nothing from France but discussions regarding the Presidency. Trade in France is improving. Disturbances have occurred in Italy, but they amount to nothing. We give the markets under our commercial head.

Later from Europe.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on the 22d inst., in 11 days from Liverpool. The telegraphic despatches to the *Baltimore Sun*, received here on the 24th, state that the cotton market in Liverpool is firm, with a fair demand at previous rates. Sales since the 9th reached 21,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export. Breadstuffs of all kinds had advanced since the *Niagara* sailed. Wheat from 1d. to 2d., and flour 6d. to 9d. Corn 6d. dearer. Provisions active. Money market steady. A cotton broker had failed in England. His liabilies are estimated at £200,000 a £300,000. The Messrs. Finch, iron merchants, had also failed. Their liabilities are put down at £180,000. The visitors to the World's Fair average about 5,000 daily, at 1s. per ticket. The crops throughout England and Ireland promise abundant harvest.

In France, the committee appointed to report upon the revision of the French constitution, stand 9 in favor of revision and 6 against it. Lamartine made a powerful speech in favor of revision, subject to the decision of the people by universal suffrage.

The President is about to make another tour through the Provinces, where his popularity is on the increase.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 24th inst., with three days later news from Europe. The English news is very dull. Parliament had re-opened and passed the army and navy estimates, including £300,000, equivalent to $1,500,000, to sustain the expenses of the Kaffir war. Trade was improving, and the prospects of crops both in England and Ireland very promising. In France, affairs tranquil and trade brisk. The news from India uninteresting. All tranquil; money firm and cotton brisk. The European Continental news is of little interest.

Office North Carolina Rail Road.

GREENSBOROUGH, June 23, '51.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—The President and Directors respectfully request your attendance at the Celebration of breaking ground on the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, at Greensborough, on the 11th July next.

Yours very respectfully,
J. M. MOREHED, Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.

From the above Circular, received in yesterday's mail, we glean the fact that ground will be broke on the Central Rail Road on the 11th of July. We should be most happy to attend if we could; but since we can't, how the deuce can we? It will, no doubt, be a pleasant occasion.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

This body met at Lancaster on the 24th instant, and renominated JOHNSON as the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is a Free Soiler. Resolutions were passed in favor of a high tariff, speaking respectfully of the compromise, and declaring themselves to be in favor of the constitution, etc. While these resolutions were under consideration, JOHN M. SCOTT, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, recognizing the right of owners of slaves to reclaim their property, and, by implication, condemning the act of 1847, which prohibits the use of the jails of the State for their detention. After a lengthy debate, this amendment was *rejected* by a vote of 71 to 48. The enthusiasm in favor of JOHNSON was very great.

CURE FOR THE BOWEL COMPLAINT.—Take a pint of strong cider vinegar, 1 large table-spoonful of fine salt, 1½ do. of fine black pepper—thoroughly mix, and drink the same during the day. This is said to be a sure cure. A gentleman whom we know, assures us that he has used the above remedy for the bowel complaint, for the last six years, and has never known it to fail curing in any one instance. He has a large number of negroes, and he keeps them all supplied with a bottle of the mixture.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Death of Doctor Cameron.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of our neighbor and friend, Dr. Thomas Nash Cameron, which occurred at his residence on Hay Mount on Saturday afternoon last, after six weeks of painful illness.

Thus has our community, within a few days, suffered the loss of three of its most eminent and useful citizens. First, the Rev. Mr. Buxton, the distinguished Minister of the Episcopal Church. Next, the venerable and excellent John Smith, Sen., who closed his earthly career of more than four score years, without a blemish on his good name, and who had the happiness to see a numerous posterity around him, profiting by his own admirable example, and living like him unspotted before the world. The influence of such a character on those around him, cannot be duly estimated in this life, but will be manifested in that better land to which we doubt not his spirit has been translated. Lastly, our community has lost the eminent Physician, the kind and benevolent man, the public spirited citizen, the Christian gentleman. Dr. Cameron was often elected by his fellow citizens, Magistrate of Police, our highest Municipal officer, and twice represented the County in the State Senate—in all cases receiving a liberal support from his political opponents, an evidence of the strong influence which his personal character exercised among his neighbors and friends. He was a native of Virginia, but had resided in this town for nearly thirty of the fifty-five years of his life.

His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, from the Episcopal Church, of which he had long been a member and a Vestryman; and seldom if ever have we seen a larger gathering on a similar occasion in this place, or more manifest signs of public sorrow.

At a called meeting of the Commissioners of the Town, held this day in the Town Hall, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst, Dr. THOMAS NASH CEMERON, for many years Magistrate of Police of the Town of Fayetteville, and late a Senator in the State Legislature from the county of Cumberland:

We, the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville do therefore

Resolve, That as a testimonial of our respect for the estimable character of the deceased, and for his long and valuable public services, we will attend his funeral in a body, tomorrow afternoon.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, and offer to them our condolence in their melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That the Clerk cause a copy of these resolutions to be published in the Town papers, and that they be entered as of record in the proceedings of the Board.

From the Minutes.
W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

June 21, 1851.

The Wheat Crop.

It must be gratifying to all persons, especially to those of us who have seen tens of thousands of dollars going to the North for Corn and Flour, to know that the Wheat crop just harvested, is very fine in all parts of the State from which we have heard.—In this county, Moore, Chatham, and Montgomery, our verbal accounts agree with those we receive from the Ashborough, Salem, Greensborough, and Elizabeth City papers, that the crop is a most bountiful one, and the quality of the grain very superior.—This is something to be thankful for. Bread has been very dear during the past year in this agricultural State, which has imported largely instead of exporting,—at least in this part of the State. If the Corn crop be equally good as the Wheat, it will be a year of plenty.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The last week has been a most favorable season for harvesting Wheat; and we doubt not that the *largest* and *best* crop of wheat has been reaped that has ever been known.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

PATENT BUGGY.—A Buggy was exhibited here a few days ago, which struck our fancy as a decided improvement "in that line." The improvement was patented by a Mr. Hubbard in 1850, and has not, of course, yet been introduced into general use. The new buggy is remarkable for the simplicity of its construction; it is said can be put up cheaper than those in common use; and makes a more easy going vehicle. The whole coupling gear, including the "fifth wheel" et cetera, are dispensed with. The body simply rests on four springs, single bars, two of them connected with the fore-axle at the middle, and the other two fastened on the hind-axle near the wheels. It is one of those simple contrivances that makes everybody wonder that nobody thought of it before. We understand that our townsman, Mr. W. J. McElroy, has purchased the right for the State of North Carolina.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

REVOLUTION IN PERU.—The New York Tribune has Valparaiso papers of May 8th, from which the following account of a revolution in Peru is obtained:

General Echinique, the new President, received the Executive authority on the 20th of April. The occasion was signalized by two events of every different chacter—the opening of the railroad from Callao to Lima and the breaking out of a revolt in the city of Arequipa. It appears that a company of the friends of Gen. Echinique, were assembley together on the 20th of April, celebrating the inauguration of the new President, which took place the same day in Lima. In the heat of their enthusiasm they hung out a banner, inscribed "Viva Jose Rufio Echinique!" and saluted it with cheers. This was distasteful to the population, a majority of whom were friends of Vivanco, the defeated candidate.—They collected in groups, and began to cry out, "Down with the banner!" One of the opposite party, a Col. Lopez, ordered out a troop of cavalry and atttempted to disperse them. This brought on a collision; barricades were thrown up, a general fight commenced, and each party began a plunder of the houses of the other. The Perfect of the city attempted to quell the disturbance, but without effect.

The peeple fired on the town of San Francisco and the barracks of the soldiers; the bells were rung in all the churches to call them together, and after 26 hours of incessant fighting, the troops were driven from the city. Some of the prominent inhabitants then exerted themselves to restore peace. A deputation was sent to the Prefect, who entered the city on the 24th, amid general acclamation. During the fight 80 persons were killed and wounded, the soldiers being the greatest sufferers.

At the latest date, the 28th of April, there was still some excitement among the citizens, and it was feared that the troubles were not wholly quieted.

THE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 12th and 13th, two large fires occurred—the first destroyed buildings and property of Mr. Beecher, of the value of about $45,000—only $5,000 insured. Mr. W. M. Harlow lost $17,000—insured $11,000. The second are destroyed the steamer Sultana and the Missouri Sugar Refinery. The steamer was worth $80,000, find insured for $30,000. Several lives were lost, and among them Mathew Burns, the fourth engineer. The Sugar Refinery was insured at $20,000.

The Great Flood on the Mississippi.

The St. Louis papers come to us with extended details of the ravages of the great flood on the Mississippi, some accounts of which we have already given in another paragraph:

The St. Louis Times of Monday the 9th, states that the water was then 33 feet 4 inches above low water mark, and still rising, being within 5 feet 3 inches of the mark of the great flood of 1844. The bottom opposite North St. Louis was also flooded, and nearly all the families have taken refuge in the 6th ward. It was estimated that, from one thousand to twelve hundred persons—men, women and children have been landed from the opposite shore, destitute of everything needful for the preservation of health, and were in the occupation of the Sturgeon market. The depth of water on the Levee store floors at St. Louis was from 24 to 28 inches. In all the cross streets running to the levee, the water has passed from ten to thirty feet beyond the levee, front of buildings. In the lower part of the town, the water had backed up for several squares, rendering some of the streets impassable. Arsenal Island and Duncan's Island were entirely inundated, as was also Bloody Island, except the extreme nothern and southern points.

In Illinoistown. the destruction was immense.—Many of the buildings had been undermined and swept away. The current had washed a channel around the eastern end of the Bloody Island dyke, and a heavy body of water was passing through the town into Cahokia creek.

At the American Bottom, a few high points were left between the main river and the bluffs. At Papp's town there was a little ground left uncovered by water, but for miles around the country presents the appearance of a great lake. Thousands of farms bordering on the upper streams were reported by steamboat captains as entirely under water, and their improvements and stock swept away—an amount of loss to repair which will require the labor of years.

The Hannibal (Mo.) Union says: Considerable damage will be done in this city though nothing to compare with less elevated places above and below us. From many quarters we hear of the most distressing scenes. accompanied by great loss of property. In one house at Tully, it is reported that there are seven families huddled together into the upper stories. At Alexandria the water is said to be up to the second stories. Marion city, of course, is completely submerged, not a foot of dry land being anywhere visible.

New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

The following are the resolves which were unanimously adopted by this body:—

1. *Resolved*, That the representatives of the people in convention assembled congratulate each other upon the signal triumph of the democracy of New-Hampshire over all the forms and combinations of hostile forces with which they have been obliged to contend in the recent State election.—That we behold with pride and joyful satisfaction the democratic party coming out from the midst of perils which encompassed it, victorious over the enmity of open foes and the treachery of supposed friends—its strength unimpaired, its dignity uncompromised, its honor untarnished, and its fundamental doctrines unchanged.

2. *Resolved*, That the democratic party has been the party of and for the Union from the days of its confederation to the present hour; faithful in seasons of storm and danger as in days of sunshine and peace; the friend, the support, the defender of the country's rights and the country's honor.

3. *Resolved*, That the democratic party of 1851 preserves and will forever maintain its unalterable attachment to the Union, the whole Union, and every part of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard the recent adjustment of the great questions that so violently agitated the counsels and threatened the existence of the Union, as the best if not the only result which could be attained consistently with the peace and honor of the country.

5. *Resolved*, That we heartily respond to the wise and patriotic council of his excellency the governor, contained in his recent annual message to the legislature—wherein he says, "The measures of compromise have now become a part of the statutes of the land, and every consideration of good faith and sound policy requires that they should be sustained."

6. *Resolved*, That unconditional obedience to the constituted laws of the land is the duty of every good citizen, to support and defend them is his highest glory, and nothing else so much as this can tend to make his country prosperous and distinguished among the nations.

7. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the public action in Congress of Hon. Moses Norris, senator, and Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, Hon. Harry Hibbard and Hon. George W. Morrison, representatives from this State.

8. *Resolved*, That we have perfect confidence in the ability, integrity, faithfulness and patriotism of Luke Woodbury, our candidate for Governor; and that we will use our best endeavors to promote his election.

Pennsylvania and the Constitution.

We wish our readers could see the many evidences of pleasure with which the action of the Reading Democratic Convention is greeted in all parts of the Union, by the sincere friends of the country. The harmony with which the nominations were made, and the unanimity with which the resolutions—broad, unequivocal, and decided—were adopted, have indicated to the Democracy, and to the people everywhere, the strength of the Democracy of our noble State, and the determination which they will manifest in standing by the rights of the States, by whomsoever these rights may be assailed, and wheresoever those States may be located. The influence that a great State like ours possesses in the midst of public difficulties, is almost inconceivable. Its power for good or evil, is almost beyond conception.—Take New York as a case painfully in point. There sectionalism is rampant. There faction reigns supreme. The majority have forgot the high obligations of Constitutional duty to follow bad men and corrupt politicians. The consequence is, that where the dangerous example has not been imitated, it has been held up as an element of dissension and disaster—weakening the hands of good men in one quarter, and arming those who are bent upon Disunion in another, with the most terrible weapons. Thank Heaven. in this State, the tone and the temperare distinctly different from this; and men look to Pennsylvania with a glad and glorious hope which they cannot experience while contemplating New York.

It is true there are those who regard the action of the Democratic party of this State with different feelings. There are men who, in all things, seem to be animated by the fell supposes of ruin and wrong; who exult only when the nation suffers; who labor only to promote ill-blood and injurious results; and who mourn when the patriot rejoices. The bold and ennobling spirit of Pennsylvania, while it carries joy to others, makes them sad. When they see this spirit revive the better feelings of the people, they are indignant at the spectacle, and curse the good future of the country. These men are the opponents of the Democratic party in this state. They heap the most infamous epithets upon the men who have toiled that our good old party should not fail to speak out for the Constitution, and they allude to the action at Reading as to a deed which contemplates the overthrow of all that is good. We have before us a dozen newspapers filled with atrocious calumnies upon the late Democratic State Convention. One of these, the Pittsburgh *Journal*, a Scott and Johnston paper, says of one of the resolutions of that body:

> We think we see the manifestations of disgust and contempt with which the high minded sons of the North receive these proffers of self prostitution from northern men. They deserve only scorn and contempt, and we shall be surprised if they meet with any other return from the southern men.

And here is the resolution that awakens the ire of this Whig oracle:

> "Resolved, That the Democrtic party of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, to the Constitution and the Laws, and will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, all the measures of Compromise adopted by the late Congress for the purpose of settling the question arising out of domestic slavery; and this not only from a sense of duty, as good citizens of the Republic, but also from the kind and fraternal feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States."

Mark it, fellow citizens! Do not fail to remember the censure which this noble resolution receives from one of the main organs of the Whigs, that will soon call upon you to vote against Bigler, on account of this very revolution. How inspiring is the position of that great old party, which, amid all the assaults of such foes as these, boldly discharges its duty to the Constitution, and dares to face the peril that threatens the Union! It is fortunate for the right that these men are few and far between, and it is fortunate for the country that the day of their doom is rapidly approaching.—*Pennsylvanian.*

STATE OF THE TREASURY.—According to the official statements, says the N. Y. Express, the entire revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will exceed the estimates by five millions of dollars, and will reach (including the receipts at California for a part of the past and the whole of the present fiscal year) fifty millions of dollars! Of this sum, two millions will be credited to California, and $48,000,000, at least, to the Atlantic ports; and of this $48,000,000 N. York will have received an enormous amount: the revenue collected here for only nine months of the year being $24,375,012!

The receipts from the sales of the Public Lands will exceed the estimates by about $600,000, and reach, for the entire year, about $2,500,000! And this notwithstanding the sales through Land Bounties, Land Scrip, &c., &c. The Land Office, some days since, had return of sales exceeding two millions of dollars, ($2,005,000) and many heavy returns were to come in.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Beautiful Spectacle.

Bewailing, as we do, the premature and awful death of Messrs. Terry and Saunders, whose chivalric courage, high character and generous qualities a brief personal acquaintance had prepared us to look for and admire, it is pleasing to see the universal sympathy that the occurrence has excited and the fine feeling which animates the friends of both the lamented victims. We have already laid before our readers the Lynchburg Virginian's sketch of the last moments of its worthy Editor. A large and solemn meeting of the people of Danville have adopted resolutions of honor to the memory of their former townsman, Mr. Terry.

We are pleased this morning to transfer from the same Virginian the following just tribute to the virtues of young Saunders:

A regard for the feelings of this community would not permit us to be entirely silent, while there was nothing in the feelings and sentiments of Mr. Terry in his dying moments, which forbid us to speak of him, who, though his adversary, in a brief and fearful encounter, now lies as quietly as he, beneath the same sepulchral shadows.

It will not be expected of us to indulge in any long and labored eulogy of James D. Saunders.—Here, where he was born and reared—among those who have known him from his childhood no endorsement from the writer of this article, of his many generous and manly qualities, is needed. His acquaintance was unusualy large and his popularity had no limit within the range of that acquaintance. Apart from the domestic virtues which rendered him the idol and pride of his family, his most striking characteristics were cheerfulness, generosity and courage. His disposition was genial and kindly, his hand as open as day, and his spirit high and chivalrous.

He had attained his twenty-sixth year, and had been married seven short weeks to a lovely and beautiful wife. Never, never will that last scene of separation pass from the recollection of those who beheld it. But in the language of the warm-hearted editor of the (Liberty) Sentinel, "we shall not attempt to depict the voiceless woe" of the generous hearted father—the Rachel-like grief of the doating mother—the stricken hopes of the devoted sister, whose heart tendrils snapt when he fell, because they could not be untwined—nor shall we enter the chamber of the young wife, whose hopes lie shrouded in her bridal robes, to ask after an agony which is hallowed by its intensity, or to witness the ravages of the wintry storm which has overspread the morning of her Spring.

Besides the Masonic Fraternity and the Hose Company, of each of which he was a member, and the Volunteer *Corps* which he commanded, his obsequies were attended by an immense procession of citizens and friends; and when the last rites were being performed, tears stood in the eyes of many who were not of his family, and sorrow sat upon every face.—All business was suspended, and the manifestations of grief and respect were such as we have never befor witnessed in behalf of one so young—while a deep feeling of symathy for the afflicted family pervaded all classes and yearned in every heart.

And now, we believe we express the wishes of the friends of both parties when we indulge the hope that the mantle of silence may be thrown over this most unhappy event. Let time come with its soothing influences, to them who sink beneath their heavy sorrows—let it come to brighten the memory of the brave and noble dead—but. let it not come, with variance and censure and strife, to break the hallowed stillness of the grave—

> ——"Disturb them not—they take their fill—
> Of deep and liquid rest—forgetful of all ill."

But one of the most touching features of the whole sad picture is the following fact, narrated by Mr P. Seabury, a devoted friend of Mr. Terry, in a letter written to the Danville Register, shortly before Mr. Terry's death. Its magnanimity does honor to both the dead and the living—and shows that the most arid desert, in the great wastes of life, has its green spot and living fountain of generous consolation and hope:

"Why, my dear friend, we are all now of one party, and our united cry is, "God save Terry!" To-day his Will was completed. He was by your Doctor Atkinson told of his true condition. Then came a committee from Doctor Saunders, composed of the Rev. Early, and Messers Cralle and T. T. Saunders. This commitee declared to poor Terry, that Dr. Saunders had, from the beginning, no intention or expectation of offending him, or of wounding the sympathies of any, and that he, the Doctor, truly sympathized with Terry, his family and his friends, and cheerfully withdrew every thing he had said.—Terry replied, he was glad to hear it; but regretted very much, that it had not come in time to prevent the trouble and affliction to all.

" Religion has been introduced and calmly considered. He has been calm from the attack out, and shown himself bold, dignified, full of true courage."

The Simoon.

The effects of the Simoon are instant suffocation to every living creature that happens to be within the sphere of its activity, and immediate putrification of the carcasses of the dead. The Arabians discern its approach by an usual redness in the air, and they say that they feel and smell of sulpher as it passes. The only means by which any person can preserve himself from suffering by these noxious blasts, is by throwing himself down, with his face upon the earth, till this whirlwind of poisonous exhalation has passed over, which always moves at a certain height in the atmosphere. Instinct even teaches the brutes to incline their heads to the ground on these occasions.

The Arabs of the desert call these winds *Semoum* or poison, and the Turks *Shamyelaw*, or wind of Syria, from which it formed *Samiel*. Their heat is sometimes so excessive that it is difficult to form any idea of its violence, without having experienced it; but it may be compared to the heat of a large oven at the moment of drawing out the bread. When these winds begin to blow, the atmosphere assumes an alarming aspect. The sky, at other times so clear in the climate, becomes dark and heavy; and the sun loses his splendor, and appears of a violent color.—The air is not cloudy, but grey and thick, and is in fact filled with an extremely subtle dust which penetrates everywhere. This wind, always light and rapid, is not at first remarkably hot, but increases in heat in proportion as it continues. All animated bodies soon discover it, by the change it produces in them. The lungs, which a too refined air no longer expands, are contracted, and become painful. Respiration is short and difficult, the parched and dry, and the body consumed by an internal heat. In vain is recourse had to large draughts of water; nothing can restore perspiration. In vain is coolness sought for; all bodies in which it is usual to find it, deceive the hand that touches them. Marble; iron. water, not withstanding the sun no longer appears, are hot. The streets are deserted, and the dead silence of night reigns every where. The inhabitants of houses and villages shut themselves up in their houses, and those of the desert in their tents, or in pits they dig, where they wait the termination of the destructive heat. It usually lasts three days, but if it exceeds that time it becomes insupportable. Wo to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter! he must suffer all its dreadful consequences which sometimes are mortal. The danger is most imminent when it blows in squalls, for the rapidity of the wind increases the heat to such a degree as to cause sudden death. This death is real suffocation, the lungs being empty, are convulsed, the circulation disordered, and the whole mass of the blood driven by the heat towards the head and breast; whence that homorrage at the nose and mouth which happens after death. The wind is especially fatal to persons of a plethoric habit, and those in whom fatigue has destroyed the muscles and the vessels. The corpse remains a long time warm, swells, turns blue, and is easily separated; all of which are signs of that putrid fermentation which takes place in animal bodies when the humors become stagnant. These accidents are to be avoided by stopping the nose and mouth with handkerchiefs; an efficacious method is that likewise practised by the camels, who bury their noses in the sand and keep them there till the storm is over.

Another quality of this wind is extreme aridity: which is such, that water sprinkled on the floor evaporates in a few minutes. By this extreme dryness it withers and strips all the plants; and by exhaling too suddenly the emanations from animal bodies, crisps the skin, closes the pores, and causes that feverish heat which is the invariable effect of suppressed perspiration.

The last Ashboro' Herald says: "We learn from a reliable source, that Adam Crooks, of abolition notoriety, was committed to Montgomery jail on Sunday last. He was urged to leave the State, and upon refusal, was committed."

The Bachelor.

A bachelor sat by his blazing grate
And he fell into a snooze,
And he dreamed that o'er his wrinkled pate
Had been thrown the nuptial noose,

And a rosy boy came to his side
And bounded on his knee,
And back from his beaming face he shook
Fair curls in childish glee.

Then clear rang out his merry voice
He shouted loud "Papa,"
I don't love anybody else
But you and dear mamma,

O! the father's heart o'erran with joy,
So long by love unlit,
And from its unseen depth poured out
Affection infinite.

Outstretched arms of strength unshorn,
He hugged *the old house cat*
Which as t'was wont when master slept,
Had leaped upon his lap.

From the Knickerbocker.

The Rosary.

They sat together in the wood,
The maiden and the boy,
And through the shade the sun-light fell,
Like sorrow crossed with joy;
So in their hearts Love's virgin ore
Was mixed with Grief's alloy.

"And take," she said, "this cross and chain,
And wear it on thy breast;
I've counted off each bead and link,
To lull me to my rest;
And many a time this little cross
Hath to my lips been pressed.

"Thou goest from me—I no more
Shall watch about thy way;
I shall not see thy form at eve,
Or hear thy voice by day;
All that my weakness leaves to me
Is, for thy sake to pray.

"If Evil lure thee from the Right,
If Conscience plead in vain,
Oh! like an iron link to Truth,
HEAVEN make this fragile chain!
And may its cross burn in thy heart,
Till thou art strong again.

"If bluer, softer eyes than mine
Seem worlds of love to thee,
If other lips and other tones
Crowd out my memory,
Still be this chain about thy soul,
To draw thee back to me.

And so they parted: she to wear,
Above, an angel's crown,
And he, to feel on land or sea,
In forest, or in town,
A cross and chain upon his heart,
From the far heaven let down.

Vulgar and Refined.

VULGAR.

If I had a donkey wot wouldn't go,
Do you think I'd wollop him, No! No! No!
I'd give him some corn and cry gee wo.
Get up Neddy.

REFINED.

If I had an animal averse to speed.
Do you think I'd chastise him? No indeed,
I'd give him some oats and cry proceed,
Go on, Edward.

Dogs.

The study of the animal kingdom is not in my line. At least, I don't think it is. The savage portion, as displayed in menageries, I never beheld with pleasurable emotion; and as to the domestic branch, I regard them with feelings akin to dislike. From the banful effect of this denunciation, I beg leave to except the horse.

Dogs;—with some few and honorable exceptions, what do dogs amount to, in the present age? They may have held a position once, but there is an unfortunate fact connected with their history which effectually destroys their standing in the present day. I may be permitted to state, that I allude to that canine peculiarity of a continuous and incessant crossing of breeds. No two of the canine species bear any strong resemblance to each other. In this respect cats have the advantage. Leaving color out of the question, all cats look alike to me; and, bye the bye, I think the warfare which exists between cats and dogs a matter of congratulation to every good Christian. A single combat of this nature has, from my juvenile days, had an exhilerating effect upon me, enhanced, no doubt, by the feeling that I don't mind which whips. From the peculiarities of city architecture, a number of dark holes and corners are offered for the escape of the cat, so that these encounters don't occur so often as one could wish; but, in compensation, a man with an energetic mind can do much towards the extinction of the species. I modestly aver that I have killed some cats myself. I safely put down the number thus destroyed at one hundred. I don't wish to boast, but I hope to kill a hundred more.

I have kept dogs; but it was in early youth, before the formation of my character, and, indeed, before my dislike to animals had been fully developed. I owned a setter once.—I was unconscious of the fact when I bought her, but painful experience taught me afterwards that she was a female. She was regarded by the knowing ones as a handsome and valuable dog. I suppose she was. I fear I didn't appreciate her. She would *set* at a fly on the carpet, or any other small insect, for five minutes at a time. In the way of accomplishments, she never did any thing else. She barked at all the respectable visitors at the house, but went into ecstacies of delight on the appearance, in front of the house, of a certain painter who resided in the street. After becoming the affectionate mother of three litters of very ordinary and strange looking pups, all of which I drowned before they could gaze without blinking on the light of heaven, she disappeared one morning after a joyful meeting with her friend, the painter, on the steps. I firmly believe to this day that the misguided mechanic kidnapped her. My friends wished me to advertise her, but I didn't.

It was some little time after this that I had a female pup forced upon me. I couldn't, from circumstances, decline the gift, but I accidentally lost her. going home. I expressed my regrets to the donor the next day. He gave me another from the same litter. I never met with one person in the whole circle of my acquaintance who had the hardihood to advance an opinion as to what particular breed predominated in that dog The habits of this animal were bad enough in youth; as she grew older they were worse. I had a little brother just beginning to walk; this beast would dash between his legs; and bring this young branch of our house down on the back of his head, and then rush from the apartment, glorying in the act. For this and other disreputable acts she was exiled to the yard, where she became misanthropic, and conceived a deep-rooted antipathy to the moon; she used to express her disgust for that beautiful satellite by getting as near to it as she could, viz: on the shed, putting forth long and melancholy howls. She devoted herself to this business for three nights, at intervals during which time I cast empty bottles at her. On the morning of the fourth day, I presented her to the dustman. One week later she returned, a miserable, dissipated object, broken down in body and spirit.—I immediately bargained with a cartman for her murder.—She was removed from my premises, and at night she died. I never saw her more.

Since then, I have had many other dogs presented to me, which I have summarily disposed of. Generally these animals have been females, which sex, from some reason unknown to me, seems to be at a discount with the trade. I have heard this kind upbraided by dog-merchants as being "only fit for sausage," an allusion which I do not exactly understand, but which has had the effect of banishing that savory provision from my table.

There is no getting over the fact—dogs are nuisances.—The sight of dozens of miserable curs which one meets daily, must give rise to a feeling of disgust in every true man.—Laws are passed to abate this offence—why isn't it done? I may be allowed, as a payer of city taxes, to repeat the inquiry—*why* isn't it done? PLUTZ.

Confusion and Terror in a Theatre in Albany.

Some actors were playing "Hamlet." In the scene where two grave diggers are at work, Wyman bethought himself of a little fun for his friends. The skull which is thrown out of the grave is taken up by "Hamlet," who soliloquises thus:

"Alas poor Yorick—"

Wyman, dexterously throwing his voice into the skull, exclaims "I ain't Yorick!" The startled tragedian hesitates—turns pale—but continues:

"I knew him well—"

"No you didn't neither!" put in Wyman.

This time the skull fell from the hands of the terrified actor, and rolled towards the foot lights—the audience bursting in a general roar of laughter, at the grimaces and contortions of the poor fellow, without really knowing the cause of his discomfiture.—He stares at the rolling skull, trembles and looks much paler than before, but after a while, in a measure, he recovers himself sufficiently to make a desperate effort to join in the laugh, but evidently a decided failure in the attempt. After another effort at fortifying himself, he takes courage and proceeds to pick up the skull again, but as he lays his hand upon it Wyman in a sepulchral tone cries out, "Go away—don't touch me!" The amazed actor again starts back, and the laugh among the audience was not so general—it begins to look serious, and they entertain superstitious notions about it, which is more strikingly developed as Wyman begins a coarse guttural ha! ha! ha! laugh among them, in different parts of the pit and behind the scenes, which occasions a perfect stampede among the actors and audience, who make a grand rush for the door.

The absent manager at this moment rushes in, cries "Hold!" and pointing up to the smiling phiz and roguish sparkling eyes of Wyman, who sat in a private box, complacently looking on the confusion and terror he had occasioned—"Gentlemen, it is only Wyman, the Ventriloquist." The mystery was at once solved. Three cheers for Wyman, cries the multitude, which were given and gracefully acknowledged by the Wizard, and the play proceeded, much to the satisfaction of those whose courage was put to the test by this queer genius.

Albany Express.

A STRONG ANTI-IMPROVEMENT MAN.—The following *double entendre* was perpetrated at a public dinner, a few days since, at Queenstown, C. W.:

"Dam your canals, blast your furnaces, sink your coalpits, down with your railroads, away with your electric telegraphs, and over with your suspension bridges."

A FATAL WAGER.—An inquest was held at New York on Wednesday on the body of a man named *Michael McGovern*, and the following verdict rendered: "That Michal McGovern, the deceased, came to his death by drinking an overdose of brandy; and that such a quantity, given to a person whose constitution was impaired by former habits of intemperance, was the cause of his death, and that said brandy was given deceased by the hands of Owen Fox and Hugh Hannovan." From the testimony it appeared that on the 8th instant a man named Owen Fox made a wager with him that he could not drink a quart of brandy at one time. This wager was accepted by McGovern, who drank the specified quantity of liquor, and obout five minutes after finished an additional half-pint, on the promise of Fox that he would pay for it. The next morning the deceased was found dead in his bed, from the effects of the liquor he drank the day previous. Hannovan, the bar tender, and Fox were both arrested and committed to prison, to wait the action of the Grand Jury.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the New York Courier, alluding to the fearful mortality in that city, says: "I would call your attention to the statistics obtained from the city inspector's annual reports, which shows that the rate of mortality has decreased since the year 1835:"

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	
1835,	270,089	6,608	1 in 40
1840,	312,710	7,868	1 in 39
1845,	381,223	9,886	1 in 37
1850,	515,394	15,395	1 in 33

DEATH OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—The Galveston News, of the 18th ultimo, publishes the death of Hon. Henry Smith, the first Governor of the provisional government of Texas at the commencement of the revolution. The News says:

"He died on the night of the 4th of March, 'seemingly in good health, and to all appearances while asleep.' His death took place in the mountains, about forty miles from Los Angelos, in California, far remote from any habitation. and with no one near him except a little black boy, about eleven years old. His two sons, John and James, were at the time prospecting for gold ten or twelve miles from camp, and they did not know of his death till their return two days after, when they interred the remains as well as circumstances would allow. It is their intention to bring the remains to Texas on their return home."

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, says:—

About half-past 8 o'clock this morning, our city was startled by the shock of an earthquake! Men issued from the shaking houses into the streets in consternation.

Hundreds were without meat and money, almost without clothes. The boarders at Jones' Hotel and the Oriental were at breakfast, and so violent was the shock, that they rushed from the table into the street, overturning everything in their way.

The wharves trembled like aspen leaves, and the frame buildings adjoining vibrated some eight or ten inches. The brick buildings were so violently shaken as to induce the belief that they would fall to the ground.

The shock lasted but one instant, but that was long enough to cause the most exciting alarm. The effect seemed to be from southeast to northwest, and was sensibly felt for a distance of two or three miles.

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.

LET HER BE.—One of our Detroit mercantile gentlemen, who was travelling eastward a short time since, went to the clerk on one of the Ontario boats, to be shown to his state room. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some little distance. Our friend went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, where he discovered a lady passenger making her toilette, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a low scream, "Go away! go away!" screamed the lady. "Letter B!" screamed the clerk. "I am not touching her at all!" screamed the indignant merchant.

AN OLD ADAGE FALSIFIED.—The saying that you cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear, is almost falsified by a juggler named Rosco, in London, who will stand in an isolated position before his audience, holding a Guinea pig in his hand, which he crushes by degrees, the pig and his squeel growing beautifully less, until nothing remains but a silk purse filled with guineas. Where the pig goes to, and how the guineas appear in its place, while the conjuror stands in a tight dress, and with no visible connection with anything but the floor, is the wonder.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

"We consider the locomotive," says the Scientific American, "the prince of prime motors, and we have no hopes of ever seeing it superceded by an electro-magnetic engine.—We may be mistaken, but when 300 tons can be drawn 58 miles at the expense of only one and-a half cents per ton for coal, as has been done by a locomotive, we may begin to talk of the importance of Electro Magnetism as a prime mover."

A dog fight will soon break up a prayer meeting.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 24.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 40 a 45c. Bacon, 11 a 12c. Cotton, 7½ a 8½c. Corn, 95 a $1. Flour, $5 00 a $5 50. Feathers, 30 a 32c. Lime, $2. Lard, 11 a 11½ cts. Whiskey, 40 a 45c. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½c. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 cents. Turpentine—Virgin dip, $2 40; yellow dip, $2; hard, $1; Spirits Turpentine 25c.; No. 3 Rosin, 70c. White Oak Barrel Staves, $15.

There have been sales of Bacon at outside mark. Flour—quantity in market is fully up to demand. Molasses—the market is well supplied, and very good.—*Observer.*

NEWBERN, June 25.—NAVAL STORES—Turpentine $2 20 a $2 25. Corn 68 a 70c. Meal 80 a 85. Bacon hams, 10½ a 11 cents.

CHARLESTON, June 25th.—COTTON.—Market continues quiet, with prices depressed. The sales reached 642 bales at extremes ranging from 6 to 9⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour, $4 25. Corn meal $2 87½. Rye flour $3 37½. Wheat $1 a $1 02. Rye, 73c. Corn, 63c. Oats, 44c. Rio Coffee, 9 a 9½c. Bacon, 6½ a 11c. Whiskey, 22 a 23c. per gallon.

Cotton is firm, but the sales are to a small extent.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Flour $3 81 a $4 25. Red wheat $1 03; Genesee $1 12. Corn 57 a 60 cents. Oats 44 a 46 cents. Rye 71 a 72 cents. N. O. molasses 31 a 34 cents.—Rio coffee 8½ a 9½ cents. Mess Pork, $14 62 a $14 75.—Lard 8½ a 9½c. Rice 3¼ a 3 3-16c. Whiskey, 24 a25c.

Cotton firm—sales of 600 bales at a shade improvement.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 33½ cts.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour, $4 06¼ a $4 25. Rye flour, $3¼ a $3 56¼. Corn meal, $2 81¼ a $2 87½ Wheat 84 a 98c. Corn 60 a 62c. Oats 38 a 39c. Rye 67c. Bacon, 7½ a 11c. Lard, 9½ a 11½c. Whiskey 22 a 23c. per gall.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Since the reception of the *Artic's* advices to-day, only five hundred bales of Cotton were sold, and prices have been easier for middling qualities, although for the upper grades, which are in good demand, they have been firm. Strict middling is quoted at 8½c. Rice $3½ for prime Carolina.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18th.—Sugar 6c. Corn 46 a 52c.—Whiskey 17½ a 20c. Pork $14. Bacon 8c. Lard 10c.

NEW-YORK, June 21.—Naval Stores.—The sales have been 800 a 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $3 per 280 lbs.—1900 bbls. arrived yesterday evening; 2000 Common Rosin, small size, $1 26; 1100 Wilmington, $1 35 a $1 40; 1200 North County, $1 30 a $1 35, delivered; 1300 No. 1 and White, $1 75 a $3 87½ per 280 lbs.; 500 thin Tar for export, $1 75, and 150 selected, $1 87½, in yard; 100 Spirits Turpentine, 33½; and 450, in lots, 34 a 34½ cash.

Foreign Markets—per Steamer Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, June 6th.—*Cotton.*—The Cotton market is steady, and the demand fair. The sales of the week are 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000. Inferior qualities are unsaleable. The better qualities are unchanged.—Fair Orleans 6¼d, middling 5¼d. The Manchester market is more active, and prices are better. *Breadstuffs.*—The corn market exhibits more activity at full rates. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 20s.; Ohio 19s. 6d.; white corn 33s., yellow 30s. 6d., mixed 29s. Corn meal 15s. *Provisions.*—The better qualities of Beef are firm; ordinary qualities easier.—Pork is inactive. Bacon is dull and unchanged. Hams dull and declined 1s. a 2s. In Shoulders a moderate business is doing. Lard has advanced 6d. a 1s. Sales of 100 tons Tallow at previous rates.—*Groceries.*—A moderate business as doing in Sugar. Molasses is dull. Coffee inactive and lower. Teas dull, and declined. Rice unchanged. Tobacco is unchanged. *Naval Stores.*—Sales of 400 cwt. Rosin at 3s. a 7s. 6d. No sales of Tar. Rough Turpentine is scarce at 7s. 3d. Linseed Oil 21s. 6d. a 32s. 6d. No sales of Linseed Cake.

Havre, June 4.—Sales of the week are 5000 bales Orleans cotton at 68 a 92c. Market exhibits declining tendency.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

JUST received from New York, 25 barrels Genesee Superior Flour, and for sale *cheap* for cash, by
L. A. MERIMAN,
Stricklands Depot, N. C.
June 27th, 1851 42-3t

TOBACCO! Tobacco!!—
3000 dozen superior Smoking Tobacco;
500 lbs. Virginia Leaf do.
160 boxes Eldorado Tobacco, (superior);
290 do. Cabiness do. (prime);
3000 lbs. Scotch Snuff. For sale low, by
June 27th, 1851 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article			
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 11½	a	$ 12
Middlings,	10½	a	11
Shoulders,	10	a	10½
Hog round,	10½	a	11
Western,	8½	a	9½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	68	a	00
Meal, bush.,	90	a	92½
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	10½
St. Domingo,	9½	a	10
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	24	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	15
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	37½
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	8 00
Baltimore,	5 00	a	0 00
Western	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	50	a	70
Eastern	0 75	a	85
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	11	a	12
Western, none		a	.
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	12 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec		a	..
Do N.O. do.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	40	a	45
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	20	a	00
New Orleans.	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a	3¾

Article			
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	2 35	a	2 40
*Virgin Dip,	2 70	a	0 00
Hard,	0 00	a	0 00
Tar,	1 65	a	1 70
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No.1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No.2,	0 00	a	1 00
Do. No.3,	0 00	a	0 95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	27
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	00
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	00 00	a	17 00
Do. Prime,	00 00	a	14 00
N. O. Mess.	16 50	a	17 00
POTATOES.			
Irish. bush.	80	a	90
Sweet, bush.,	90	a	1 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	12½	a	30
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	00	a	00
Do. dead,	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 50	a	0 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	90	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	2 62½	a	3 00
Contract,	5 00	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	0 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7½
Porto Rico,	7½	a	9
St. Croix,	0	a	0
Loaf,	10½	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	12 75
Mill, prime,	0 00	a	0 00
Do ord'y,	6 50	a	9 00
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 20
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	40
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale,	90	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Lumber, per M.	7 50	a	8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1851

Since our last Thursday's review, we have had several showers of rain, and our advices from Fayetteville up to the 25th, state that the river had rose about four feet. The Steamer Henrietta which left here on the 24th, would proceed the whole route to the above place. There was about 5 feet water on the shoals. We however can hear of no produce of consequence on the way down.

So far as regards the receipts of Bacon, Lard, & Naval Stores per Rail Road, all above Neuse River is now, in consequence of the destruction of the Neuse Bridge mentioned under our editorial head, is entirely cut off, and the probability is, that most of these articles are destined to materially advance in price. We learn that there is now ready for the market beyond the Neuse, upwards of 500 bbls. of Spirits, and a large quantity of Rosin that would have been brought in within a few days: of course it is now impossible for it to arrive until the bridge can be replaced, which will probably be at least something about two months. Bacon and Lard must go up, as the quantity on hand is reduced. The latter article is already remarkably scarce. Below will be found such remarks on the state of the market as times seem to require.

BACON.—The stock of North Carolina Bacon in factor's hands is only about fair, and quotations fully sustained, with an upward tendency. The stock of Western Bacon has been nearly all worked off, only a very few hhds of shoulders remain in first hands, and the only sides in market is held at limited prices.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market continues to be but poorly supplied with Beef Cattle. The stock brought in is of very ordinary quality. A good article is wanted and will readily command our quotations, which are for grass fatted.

COUNTRY BUTTER, POULTRY AND EGGS.—All scarce, and all bring high prices. See table for eggs and poultry.

CORN—There is an abundant supply for the season. A cargo of 1000 bushels of corn from Hyde county, arrived here on Thursday evening last, after our report was made up, has been retailing from vessel at 68 cents per bushel. Sales are dull. MEAL—None received this week. Stock light.

COFFEE—The stock is fair and quotations firm, with slow sales. See table.

FLOUR—Stock about fair, and quotations without material change for lots from store.

FEATHERS—Are 2½ cents per lb. lower. See table.

HAY—126 bales Eastern hay sold from wharf, in lots to suit, at 75 a 85 cents per 100 lbs.

LARD—None of consequence in first hands, and the market may be said to be bare. Last sales 12 cents per lb. in barrels, with a decided upward tendency.

LIME—None received this week; a cargo is expected soon. Retail price $1 25 to $1 50 per cask.

LIQUORS—Sales moderate, quotations firm.

LAMBS AND MUTTON.—None but a prime article is desired, and they command about $1 25 per head.

LUMBER—200,000 feet river flooring boards brought $12 per M. Stock light, and not much enquiry for the article.

MOLASSES.—237 hhds. and 19 tierces received from Cuba since our last, selling from wharf at 20c. per gallon, in lots to suit, at 90 days.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Turpentine has varied during the most of the week. There has none been sold below our last week's highest figure. The sales have been made as follows: Yellow dip. $2 30, $2 35, $2 40, $2 45 and $2 50, closing to-day at $2 35 a $2 40; virgin dip, $2 70 a $2 75, closing to-day at $2 70—all for 280 lbs. The amount of sales to-day reach 1268 barrels, and 100 do. late yesterday evening, previous to which time 2884 barrels had changed hands. The sales of the week foot up about 4252 barrels. The market is now bare. Most of the purchases have been made by shippers for export. *Spirits Turpentine*—The week's sales foot up 565 barrels, 40 of which was sold in the early part of the week at 26 cents; the balance was taken this morning, 250 of it at 26, and 275 at 27 cents per gallon; closing at latter figure, and none remaining in factor's hands. The market has an upward tendency. We learn that 27 cents has been offered for some to arrive. *Rosin*—The transactions have been light since our last review. sales reach only about 660 barrels, at rather lower rates; 500 bbls. No. 3 sold this morning at 95 cents, and 160 do. No. 2 at $1 per bbl. *Tar*—Receipts continue light. 126 barrels sold at $1 70; 231 bbls. on the market this morning, $1 55 offered, $1 60 asked.

POTATOES—New crop Irish Potatoes sell from carts by the quantity at 80 to 90 cents per bushel, and retail at $1.—Some small lots last year's crop of Sweet Potatoes arrive occasionally, and sell at 90 cents to $1 per bushel.

PEAS.—There has none been received since our last Thursday's review. They are retailing from store at 95 a 100 cts. per bushel.

PORK.—The stock in merchants' hands is fair, and some have reduced their rates to 16 50 per bbl. for mess.

RICE.—The stock is very light, though the article is held at a ¼ less per half tierce, and we reduce our quotations accordingly—see table.

SALT.—None received. Heavy stock of Alum in store.—Retail price 25 cents per bushel. Sack 90c. to $1, according to quantity.

SHINGLES.—Sales of abcut 27,000 Common Cypress, at $2 62½ to $3,000 large heavy do. at $5 50 per M. They are scarce, and considerable demand for both qualities.

STAVES AND HEADING.—We hear of nothing doing in either article.

TALLOW—Firm at 7 a 8 cents per lb.

FREIGHTS—Are very scarce, and rates have gone down fully 5 cents per bbl. since last Thursday. See table. There are more vessels in port than can readily obtain cargoes.

EXCHANGE—Remains firm. See table for rates.

OATS.—Stock moderate. No wholesale transactions. Retail from store at 50 a 55 cents per bushel, according to quantity.

TIMBER—Some 5 rafts of timber have been sold since our last, two of which were taken to-day. See table for range of prices. The market is bare. Stock in millers' hands reduced very materially, and high prices are paid for the quality arriving.

DIED.

In this town, on the 22d instant, ROBERT JAMES, infant son of JAMES and MILDRED STOKELY, aged 15 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 19—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from N. York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

20—Boat D. Lewis, Sandy, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with 163 casks spirits, 267 bbls. rosin.

Barque N. W. Bridge, Underwood, from New York, in ballast, to Adams, Brother & Co.

Schr. Arietus, Woodhull, from New York, in ballast, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Philena, Southard, from Richmond, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss; with hay, bricks, lumber, and laths.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

21—Brig Adelina, Norton, for New York, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

22—Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandy, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Davis, from Shallotte, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with spirits and rosin.

Schr. Atlas, Davis, from Shallotte, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with spirits and rosin.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig H. Kellock, Kellock, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig Frank, Bates, from New York, in ballast, to Adams, Brother & Co.

23—Schr. Marion, Davis, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Col. Satherly, Davis, from Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Geo. E. Prescott, Gilkey, from Charleston, S. C., to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Mora, Cottsell, from Charleston, in ballast, to Thos. D. Barry.

Brig Philura, Thatcher, from Savannah, in ballast, to M. Costin.

Schr. Albert M. Hale, Smith, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

Schr David Smith, Smith, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

Brig W. L. Jones, Kelly, from Savannah, to G. Harriss.

Schr. Royal Purple, Williams, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

24—Brig Aonawon, Almey, from Cuba, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. and naval stores to sundry persons.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Black Rock, to J. C. Latta.

25—Schr. W. H. Smith, Harmond, from Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, and wool.

Steamer Union, Rothwell, from Willis' Creek, to J. C. Latta; with naval stores.

26.—Brig Anawan, Almy, from Havana, with 237 hhds. and 19 tierces molasses, to J. Hathaway & Son.

CLEARED.

June 20—Steamer Union, Rothwell, for Willis' Creek, by J. C. Latta.

Schr. Madeira, Ames, for Havana, by Potter & Kidder; with 56,000 feet timber, 22,000 feet lumber.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, for New York, by Geo. Harriss.

21—Brig Gen. Marshall, Colcord, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 150,000 feet lumber.

Brig Nitheroy, Randall, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Brig Buena Vista, Myers, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 1430 bbls. rosin, 99 bbls. spirits turpentine.

23—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Cromwell, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset & Brown; with 20,000 feet lumber, 30,000 shingles.

Schr. Memento, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1600 bbls. naval stores.

25—Brig H. P. Cushing, Colcord, for Porto Rico, by W. M. Harriss; with 93,000 feet lumber, and 80,000 shingles.

Olden Bark George, Thole, for Bremen, by DeRosset & Brown; with timber, lumber, &c.

Br. Brig Susanna, Berward, for Liverpool, by DeRosset & Brown; with 1250 bbls. turpentine.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for ——, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

26—Schr. Erietis, Woodhull, for San Juan de los Remideos, Cuba, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 60,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Marion, Davis, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 585 bbls. spirits turpentine, 600 do. rosin, 223 do. turpentine.

Schr. Eliza Warren, Chasley, for Bath. Maine, by Wm. M. Harrison; with 74,000 feet lumber, 7,000 feet timber, 40 bbls. rosin, 20 bbls. tar, 95 bbls. pitch.

Schr. George M. Robertson, Plumer, for Baltimore, via Acquia Creek, with lumber and naval stores, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William T. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William T. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 42-3t

A CARD.

TO the Ladies.—MRS. SHAW will sell the balance of her stock at COST, to make arrangements for her Fall business.
Wilmington, June 27, 1851 42-3t

PATENT Boxes for Wooden Axles—The best article yet introduced, being perfectly tight, excluding all dust or sand from the action of the wheel. For sale in every variety, by J. M. ROBINSON.

HAVE Come, per schrs. A. J. DeRosset and L. P. Smith—40 bbls. pure Genesee Flour;
20 half " extra Family do.
50 bags best Flour; 2 bags Java Coffee, fine;
10 bbls. best coffee crushed Sugar;
30 boxes Colgate's Soap, No. 1 extra, No. 1 and pale;
10 ½ " " " pale;
6 dozen Painted Buckets;
½ " iron bound Half Bushels, with bands across the top;
6 " boxes Clark's best Matches;
4 boxes ground Pepper; 8 matts Cinnamon;
2 " " Coffee;
2 " " best Chocolate;
2 dozen bottles best Sweet Oil, (pints.)
Low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

BACON, Bacon. 7,000 lbs. Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. For sale by GEO. H. KELLEY.

BRITANNIA Tea and Coffee Pots, for sale low to close a consignment, at the Hardware Store of
June 27, 1851] J. M. ROBINSON.

FRESH FLOUR—Warranted.—Just received the following brands, at the following prices, all of which we warrant sweet and good. Please call and try it:
80 Bbls. Genesee, Clinton Mill, extra super $5 75
130 " Lebanon extra superfine No. 1 ..... $5 25
60 " Harper Mills, superfine, A. Stone $5 00
110 " Ridge Mills, superfine. Augustus W. Garland $4 75
75 half barrels extra super. Pennypace Mills $2 75
O. & G. HOLMES.

BLUE Cotton.—Received per W. Hart this day—3 bales Blue Spun Cotton. O. & G. HOLMES.

FRESH Crackers.—25 Half Bbls. Water Crackers;
25 Half Bbls. Butter Crackers;
25 do Soda do.;
30 do. Sugar do. Received this day, and for sale cheap. O. & G. HOLMES.

FAMILY Soap.—65 Boxes A No. 1 Brown Soap;
50 Half boxes A No. 1—12 bars—an extra article. Received this day, and for sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

PAINTED Buckets.—30 dozen assorted sizes. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

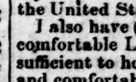
COTTON Oznaburgs and Drills.—5 Bales Cotton Oznaburgs; 1 Bale Methune & Co.'s Duck, a very heavy article for Awnings and Boat Sails; 3 Bales Conestoga. Lancaster Drillings. For sale low, by O. & G. HOLMES.

ST. Croix Sugar.—5 Hhds. very handsome, just received. O. & G. HOLMES.

PORTO Rico, Clarified & Crushed Sugars.—7 hhds. Porto Rico, very handsome; 25 Bbls. Clarified; 10 do. Crushed. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

COFFEE.—80 Bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Rio do. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.



HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 42-tf

IMPORTED and Domestic Cigars.—Brands of the best quality at prices from $4 to $60 per 1000. Call at
June 27th, 1851 WILKINSON & ESLER.

BORDEAUX Almonds.—1,000 lbs. very fine and fresh. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Washington Union.

All the Decency.

We do not wish to be importunate in our suggestions to the special organ of the administration; but really it appears not amiss for us to say that we have seen no *bubble* of democracy that requires pricking so urgently as that which has been blown by the whigs, and which is described in the following extract from the New York Evening Mirror—

"The winds are all hushed, and the waves are at rest;
They sleep like the passions in infancy's breast."

"WEBSTER'S SPEECHES.—The miserable creature who, by the suffrance of Mr. Fillmore, disgraces the post of naval storekeeper, has pirated the speeches of Mr. Webster which were reported by our special reporter, printed them in a bungling and erroneous manner, and offers them for sale in order to buy him a dinner. Does the Union committee assist in such a blundering piracy? Does Mr. Webster? Does the President?"

The above is from the Napoleon of blauckguards, and nobody else. We care nothing for his opinions so long as they are unfriendly. It is only his embrace that is fatal. Those "pirated speeches" were placed in our hands by Mr. Webster for publication, after their revisement, and the letters we have received from the distinguished statesman, thanking us for the care we have bestowed upon the publication of them, more than compensates for all the blackguardism of the reptile who has been nine times publicly kicked, cuffed, caned, cowhided and spit upon.

The public may rely upon the accuracy of these speeches, and, if need be, we will give Mr. Webster's endorsement of them in the second hundred thousand. The following notice is from the editor of the Journal of Commerce. Behold the difference between a blackguard and a gentleman:

"MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECHES.—As the speeches of Mr. Webster at Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany will be often referred to, and are worth reading many times over, it is best to have a correct copy. The edition just issued from the Evening Mirror office, in a phamplet of 56 pages. 8vo., is what is wanted, having received Mr. Webster's revision. The emendations are quite numerous."

The Tehuantepec Treaty.

In speaking of the rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty by the Mexican Senate, and the amendment of the Garay Grant, of which we recently received news from Mexico, the Springfield Republican thus recapitulates the history of the Garay Grant, which may possess interest for many readers:

"In 1842, Jose de Garay asked the Mexican Government for a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for the establishment of inter-oceanic communication. Santa Anna, then President, granted the request, giving certain privileges and requiring certain conditions. Soon after this, waste lands were placed in Garay's possession by the Government, in accordance with its concessions, and an extension of a year granted for the commencement of the work. Everything to this point was in good faith and without flaw.

"The difficulties with the United States then interfered with the commencement of the work, and on the 5th day of November, 1846, a decree was issued by Gen. Salas, then Dictator, confirming to Garay every previous act of legislation upon the subject. This last decree of Gen. Salas the Mexican Senate now declare to be null and void, although, in the negotiations for a treaty with our Government, at the close of the Mexican war, the Council of Ministers distinctly recognized the existence of the grant, and made it a ground for refusing to the United States a similar right of way.

"We see that a party of surveyors have just returned to New Orleans, having surveyed a route for a railroad across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec. The lands connected with the grant they say are the finest in the world. They think the Tehuantepec route is *the* route, and the one which will supersede all others. If this be so, the Mexican Senate may as well cave in first as last, for the road must go there."

COURTESY OF AMERICANS.—Lady Emeline Wortley says:—I like the Americans more and more. Either they have improved wonderfully lately, or else the criticisms on them have been wonderfully exaggerated. They are particularly courteous and obliging, and seem, I think, particularly anxious that foreigners should carry away a favorable impression of them. As for me, let other travelers say what they please of them, I am determined not to be prejudiced, but to judge of them exactly as I find them, and I shall most pertinaciously continue to praise them, (if I see no good cause to alter my present humble opinion,) and most especially for their obliging civility and hospitable attention to strangers, of which I have already seen several instances.

I have witnessed but very few isolated cases, as yet of the unrefined habits so usually ascribed to them; and those cases were decidedly not among the higher order of people; for there seems just as much difference in America as any where else, in some respects. The superior classes have almost always excellent manners, and a great deal of real and natural as well as acquired refinement, and are of besides (which, perhaps, will not be believed in fastitudious England) extremely distinguished looking. By the way, the captains of the steam boats appear a remarkably gentlemanlike race of men in general, particularly courteous in their deportment, and very considerate and obliging to the passengers.

Why Don't Men Get Rich?

Of one hundred men, it would be safe, we think, to assert that at least seventy-five have a strong idea to be possessed of worldly goods and property; in a word, to be rich. Of these seventy-five, in our active and ready-witted American population, it would rarely happen that one was entirely wanting in faculty of diligence—and yet few, up to middle age, acquire a competency, or, in respect to fortune, accomplish their wishes. Can any man give us the philosophy of this frequent result? It appears to us to lie in a small compass. There is in every community a number of persons determined not to labor, who lend their whole inert energies to the reversal of the order of scripture, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou live." They then resolve, and maintain their resolution with calm and stubborn uniformity to the end of their days, not to sweat; but to "keep cool"—and let others do the hard work in the heat of the day. Characters of this stamp are to be found in every town, village, city, and district in the country.

And how do they live? Simply by using others. Either by getting possession of their property, without paying for it, on a false credit, or by bringing others in, by way of loans or endorsements, to pay their debts. In a word, diligent Americans fail to grow rich, at least to secure a competency—by not collecting the debts they have earned in their calling, or by having to pay the debts of other people. These are two fruitful sources of all the failures of the country. Do we argue, therefore, against loans and credits? In one form and another they are the bond and basis of modern society—the point we seek to get at is this—that men who have small means should live on small means; that no man has a right to launch into splendor on the expected profits of his business, and to make his creditors contribute to his extravagance and that of his household—in other words, no man has a right to spend a dollar before he has earned a dollar.—*Literary World.*

What is Fashion? Dinners at midnight and headaches in the morning.

What is Wit? That peculiar kind of talk that leads to pulled noses and broken heads.

What is Idleness? Working yaller mountains on a pink subsoil—or a blue tail dog in sky-colored convulsions.

What is Joy? To count your money and find it overruns a hundred dollars.

What is Conscience? Something that guilty men feel every time it thunders.

What is Knowledge? To be away from home when people come to borrow books or umbrellas.

What is Contentment? To sit in the house and see other people stick in the mud. In other words, to be a little better off than our neighbors.

What is Ambition? A desire to become possessed of a yellow pine leg and a half-soled eyebrow.

From the Washington Union.

Frederick the Great.

Paganell's History of Frederick, which we believe has never been republished in this country, gives a much more attractive view of this warlike monarch than any we have heretofore seen. Contrary to the generally received opinion, it would appear that Frederick, with all his cynicism, possessed a kind and affectionate disposition, as well as a large fund both of good nature and good humor.

The King (says Paganell) professed to think that "a sovereign should carry his heart in his head:" hence his life was spent in one continued effort to bring his feelings into subordination to his reason; and so well did he succeed, that he has left behind him a very general impression that he was by nature cold, unfeeling, and despotic. Those who had an opportunity, however, of knowing him most intimately, and of observing his domestic habits and his deportment in private, could not fail to come to a very different conclusion. To his family he was kind, affectionate, and indulgent—to his friends sincere, generous, and loving. Few sisters were ever more tenderly cherished by a brother than was the Margravine of Bareith by the Great Frederick. Few subjects have ever received from their sovereigns more touching marks of attachment and esteem than those bestowed by the King upon his faithful counsellor, Jordan. While this friend was on his deathbed, he insisted on sharing the duties of the sick room with his family. "Go, and endeavor to get some sleep," said he to the care-worn wife; "leave your husband in my charge. I will watch by him and supply all his wants, as you would, with my own hand." Every day he walked to the house on foot, (fearing the noise of a carriage would disturb the invalid,) and spent some time with him. This he continued to do till Jordan breathed his last, when, after providing in a princely manner for the bereaved, he had the portrait of the departed removed to his cabinet, and for a long time could never look upon it without tears. Jordan, it is true, well deserved these manifestations of the royal regard; for he loved the King, and served him disinterestedly and without flattery, as Frederick says of him in the eulogium which he wrote with his own hand.

Frederick possessed in an eminent degree the happy faculty of conferring a favor in an easy and agreeable manner. There was no oppressive condescension in his mode of giving. A colonel in his service, the father of a numerous family, had become embarrassed by his debts, and began to show it in his looks. Meeting him one day while off duty, pensive and abstracted as usual, the King (who took a fatherly interest in his officers, and kept himself generally acquainted with all that concerned them) accosted him thus: "What ails you, colonel? You are out of spirits, and have been so this long time. Now this is wrong; between friends there should be no secrets. You ought to let me know what troubles you; perhaps I can help you." Seeing him confused, and hesitating, without waiting for him to answer, the King continued: "No matter; *I'll tell you, then,* for I always look after the affairs of my friends as well as my own. You owe two thousand crowns, (handing him a *roleau* of ducats,) there's the money to pay it—(then handing him another)—and there is more to keep you out of debt for the future."

The poor widow of one of his officers, who was both aged and infirm, after a struggle with her pride, applied to the King for a pension. "I am sorry you did not let me know your situation before," replied Frederick, "both because you ought to have been relieved, and because, at present, my pension list is filled up, and all I can spare for that purpose is already appropriated. But your husband was a brave man, with whom I should always have willingly shared my dinner. I will retrench, then, one dish daily from my table; that will save a crown a day, and that you shall have, until I can do better for you. The next good pension which falls in shall be yours."

Who has not heard the frightful story of the officer condemned to death for the paltry offence of burning a candle in his tent during the hours when lights were prohibited, and whom it was said that Frederick forced to add as a postscript to his last letter of advice to his wife the cruel words, "When you receive this I shall have ceased to exist?" The pencil, as well as the pen, has been put in requisition to illustrate this instance of the heartlessness of the Prussian despot. Now, not only is this anecdote false, but unfounded in every particular. It is pure fiction, for there is not and never was any regulation in the Prussian service punishing such an offence with death; and so far was Frederick from being capable of such cruelty of his own accord, that it was with the greatest reluctance he even signed a sentence of death when a criminal had been condemned by the tribunals of the country; and never, during his long reign, though always vested with the power of life and death, did he inflict that punishment without a judicial decision. Rigid and even severe in his discipline, he abhorred capital punishment, and never failed to substitute some lesser penalty in place of it whenever he thought the welfare of society would permit it.

Equally erroneous are those accounts which ascribe to this King a habit of inflicting personal chastisement upon those about him for offences against himself or his domestic relations. In this particular he bore no resemblance to his father, who was notorious for his violence towards every member of his household—sparing not even his own children in his paroxysms of rage. For some of these outbursts of passion Frederick has doubtless been unjustly credited. Not only, however, was he incapable of descending to such unbecoming demonstrations of displeasure against those who offended him, but, on the contrary, if he noticed them at all, it was almost always in a good-humored and facetious way.

A certain clergyman in Berlin made the King the constant object of his attacks from the pulpit; he declaimed without ceasing against him as irreligious, profane, tyrannical, and poured forth upon his devoted head, as Sabbath succeeded Sabbath, volumes of the most virulent abuse. He was reproved by the ministry, and repeatedly advised to be more circumspect by those who apprehended that his insolence and temerity would draw down upon him some terrible retribution, but all in vain; the ferocity of this clerical bull-dog was not to be appeased. At last he was arrested, and brought before the King.—"My reverend friend," said his Majesty archly, "you have evidently an ambition to be a martyr. Now understand me once for all; in that respect, I cannot oblige you. You may abuse me to the end of the chapter, but I shall not persecute you in return. Permit me, then, to advise you to select hereafter some other topic for the edification of your audience. After hearing so much of the imperfections of an earthly king, I doubt not that it would be quite refreshing to them if you were to descant awhile upon the perfections of the King of Kings, whose glory and honor I fear you have quite lost sight of while devoting your attention to me." With this gentle reproof, which was administered in full court, the reverend gentleman was dismissed; but thenceforth a change was manifest in the style of his preaching, which was greatly to the advantage of his congregation."

Looking one day from a window in his palace, Frederick observed a crowd of people occupied in reading a placard which was posted at a most inconvenient height upon a neighboring wall. "See what that is that excites so much curiosity," said he to an attendant. The page went, and speedily returned with the information that the attractive object was a handbill abusive of the person and government of his Majesty. "Go and have it placed lower down," said the King; "the people can hardly see to read it."

Being informed that a certain citizen of Berlin was a disaffected person, and had uttered the most atrocious threats against him: "How many hundred thousand men can he bring into the field?" said the King. "Eh?—none? Well, then, it is hardly worth while for us to make war upon him."

Notwithstanding the severity of his discipline, Frederick was loved as a father by his soldiers, and a father and a friend he proved himself to them upon all occasions. An old sergeant, on half pay, incapacitated by his wounds for active service, had for a long time been an applicant to the Minister of Finance for a small post, which would increase his slender income, and enable him to make some provision for the future. The Minister Werder, though a man of capacity, was haughty and inaccessible; he had his own family and favorites to provide for, and the poor sergeant's suit was too humble to attract even the passing notice of the great man.

Wearied and discouraged, the old soldier sat down and stated his case in writing to the King. Upon the receipts of his letter Frederick sent for him, and found, upon inquiry that his complaint was by no means a solitary one—several old veterans and invalids having made similar applications with no better success. "Take a pen," said the King, "and write a new petition to the minister for the place you want." The sergeant did as he was ordered. "Now add," continued the King, "that we old soldiers are of opinion that your excellency does not treat the veterans of the army of the King with the consideration due to their services and merits, and that, unless justice is done to ourselves and our comrades, we shall take measures to procure your excellency's removal, and the appointment of some one who will treat us better in your place." The old sergeant stared and wondered, but obeyed orders without a question. "Good," said the King; "now sign your name, and then give me the pen." The sergeant signed, and handed the pen to the King, who at once appended his own signature below that of the petitioner, and sent the document to the minister, saying with a smile, "we old soldiers must make common cause when the great folks treat us ill; let us see what the minister will say to that petitioner." It is needless to add that in this case, as well as in all of a similar character, there was no longer any ground for any complaint on the score of inattention or neglect.

A corporal of the guard, whose gallantry in the field was only equaled by his love of display upon parade, sported a dashing watch-chain and bunch of seals, to which, for want of a watch, he attached a musket bullet, which he carried in his fob. Frederick found it out. "Really, corporal," said he to him one day, "you must have been very economical to have saved enough out of your pay to buy a watch; what time are you?—I am just six." "Sire," replied the corporal, "my watch says neither six nor seven; all it is good for is to remind me to be ready at any hour to die for your majesty." "Here, my friend," returned the King, handing the corporal his own watch, which was enriched with diamonds, "take this; if you should be called upon to die for me, it will indicate the hour more exactly."

Equally mild and gentle was the King to his personal attendants and his household servants. He seldom spoke to a domestic or page without using some kindly appellation, as "my friend," or "my child;" and all who were faithful and deserving received from him the most paternal treatment. Faults were frequently forgiven or overlooked; and sometimes when liberties, which in most royal households would have been considered unpardonable, were taken with him, they only elicited some arch good-humored reproof, which, while it checked presumption, inflicted no serious wound upon the feelings. Passing a looking-glass one day, he observed one of his pages behind his back helping himself to a pinch from the royal snuff-box. How do you like it?" asked the King, turning quickly, and addressing himself to the embarrassed attendant. Confused and abashed, the young man could not answer a word. "I asked you how you liked my snuff," repeated the King, "and I expect an answer." Forced to reply, the culprit at last stammered out that it was very good. "Put the box in your pocket, then," said Frederick; "it is not large enough for both of us."

The freedom which this absolute monarch accorded to the press was virtually as great as that which it enjoys under the most liberal governments; for, notwithstanding his ministers wrung from him an ordinance restricting it, under the pretext of restraining its licentiousness, it was powerless from the fact that the King invariably defeated its enforcement by the exercise of his supreme prerogative.—Any one prosecuted and convicted under this law for political reasons had only to apply to the King, and his penalty was sure to be remitted—the words "I wish the press to be free" being usually appended to the royal pardon. It is difficult to reconcile such an exercise of power with our ideas of despotism; and yet, if the absolute and unlimited control and disposal of the lives and property of a people constitute a despotism, the Prussian monarchy in the time of Frederick the Great was most undoubtedly one. Had his lot been cast in this country, in the nineteenth century, Frederick might have proved a Jackson; had Jackson been born in the eighteenth, to the throne of Prussia, he would have filled the part of Frederick to perfection. Seldom, in the whole range of history, do we encounter so striking a resemblance, mental, moral, or even physical, between two prominent characters as is presented by a glance at the two great personages whom we have just named.

H.

A New Cure for an Old Complaint.

The *Courrier des Etates-Unis* tells a great many spicy stories of Parisian life, in a most entertaining and attractive manner. The following is a very free translation of one of its latest and best anecdotes:

A personage of more than ordinary distinction and wealth, and a noted politician, has recently returned to the French capital to reside, after some year's absence. He was formerly known there as an exceedingly eccentric character, and his temper was none of the mildest.

He came into the possession of his fortune at rather a late period of his life, and having met with some sharp adversities in his early years, he became naturally avaricious and close-fisted in his pecuniary notions.

He married a beautiful wife, and his irritability very quickly exhibited itself towards the lady he had sworn to "love, cherish and protect." This was a most unfortunate circumstance, and was the occasion of deep suffering to a woman well born, thoroughly educated and accustomed to the refinements of good breeding.

The honey moon had scarcely begun to wane, ere she experienced the effects of his petulancy and ill-humor. The wife was fond and forgiving—but it required all her tact, and a goodly display of rare patience, to aid her submission to the tyranny to which she so suddenly and so unexpectedly found herself subjected.

The temper of her liege lord was so violent that he proved himself no "respecter of persons;" and on one occasion, after a sharp family quarrel, in the presence of several witnesses, he retired to his own private apartment, followed by a friend, (a *real* friend,) who did not hesitate to show up his error, and soundly berate him, for his inconsiderate and abusive conduct.

His friend took no heed of his continued rage, but spoke plainly to him—as his *friend* had a right to do. The guilty husband listened, at last, and replied:

"The reproof you administer is just. I am wrong, always wrong, and I reproach myself, often, more severely than you now have done! But—what can I do? My temper is stronger than I am. I forget myself, fly into a rage, and, when the fit is over, I am ashamed. But I repeat the error the next day, or the very next hour! It is fatal."

"Yes," said his friend, "it is fatal."

"I need a lesson," continued the husband, after a moment's reflection, "and I will administer it, myself. I love money—but I am resolved."

Then advancing to his escrutoire, he opened a small drawer, took forth a one-thousand franc note, set fire to the corner of it, and coolly lighted a cigar!

His friend, seeing the note about to be destroyed, rushed to his side; but he put forth his hand and waved him back.

"Stand aside," he said nervously.

"You are crazy!"

"No! I am sane—perfectly. I know what I am doing. You shall see anon."

When the thousand franc note was entirely consumed, "There!" said the repentant husband, "I love money as well as most men—better than the majority; I will punish myself, I swear to you, in this, my most sensitive love, each time I repeat the fault of abusing my wife!"

And his oath was religiously observed. Whenever—for a few days afterwards, only—he committed the error described, he walked to his secretary, drew forth his money, burned it up, and reflected over its ashes. But that his fortune was ample, a few months of sacrifice like this would have ruined him, pecuniarily.

But he soon came to his senses. After placing some fifteen thousand francs in the flames, the medicine he thus voluntarily applied, affected a radical cure; and the former irascible and unreasonable tyrant became a quiet, loving, loveable husband; and what is stranger still, he now expends his liberal fortune freely, consistently, and intelligently!

Is there not a wholesom moral in this sketch?—This cure is a valuable example.

THE LYNCHBURG TRAGEDY.—It is stated in the Fredericksburg (Va.,) Recorder, that Mr. Saunders sent to Mr. Terry, previous to the death of the latter, a complete retraction of all that he had said offensive to him in the controversy which terminated so fatally. Mr. Terry accepted the message in the spirit in which it was sent, and expressed his regret that it had not reached him in time to save their respective families the sorrow and anguish which they had suffered.

There is an old maid "down east" so tough and wrinkled that they use her forehead to grate wooden nutmegs on.

From the N. O. Delta.

One Glass Too Much; Or,—The Wife's Night Cap.

BY "NIX IN DER VOODS."

Mr. ——, who doesn't live more than a mile from the post office in this city, met some "Northern friends with Southern principles," the other evening, and in extending to them the hospitalities of the "Crescent City," visited so many of our princely Saloons and "Marble Halls," imbibing spiritual consolation as they journeyed, that when he left them at their hotel at the midnight hour, he felt, decidedly felt, that he had "a brick in his hat." Now, he has a wife, an amiable, accomplished, and beautiful lady, who loves him devotedly, and finds but one fault with him. That is his too frequent visit to the palaces where these "bricks" are obtained.

After leaving his friends, Mr. —— paused a moment, took his bearings, and having shaped a course, on the principle that continual angles meet, made sail for home. In due course of time he arrived there, and was not very much astonished, but rather frightened to find his worthy lady sitting up for him. She always does. She smiled when he came in.—That also she always does.

"How are you dear E?" she said—"you staid out so late that I feared you had been taken sick."

"Hic—aint sick wife; b-but don't you th-think I'm—I'm a little t-tight?"

"A *very* little, perhaps my dear—but that is nothing—you have so many friends, as *you* say, you must join them in a glass once in a while!"

"Wife, you're too good—th-the truth is, I'm d—d d-drunk!"

"Oh, no indeed, my dear—I'm sure that even another glass wouldn't hurt you. Now suppose you take a glass of Scotch ale with me, just as a night-cap, dear!"

"You are too kind my d-dear, by half—I know I'm d-drunk!"

"Oh no—only a julep too much, love—that's all!"

"Yes—juleps—McMasters makes such stiff 'uns!"

"Well—take a glass of ale at any rate—it can't hurt you, dear; I want one before I retire!"

The lady hastened to open a bottle, and as she placed two tumblers before her on the sideboard, she put in one a very powerful emetic. Filling the glass with the foaming ale, she handed one to her husband.

Suspicion came cloudily upon his mind. She never before had been so kind when he was drunk. He looked at the glass,—raised it to his lips,—then hesitated.

"Dear, w-won't you just taste mine, to make it sweet—sweeter?" said he.

"Certainly, love!" replied the lady, taking a mouthful, which she was careful not to swallow.

Suspicion vanished, and so did the ale, emetic and all, down the throat of the satisfied husband. After spitting out the taste, the lady finished her glass, but seemed in no hurry to retire. She fixed a foot-tub of water before an easy chair, as if she intended to bathe her beautiful little feet. But small as were those feet, there was not water enough in the tub to cover them. The husband began to *feel*, and he wanted to retire.

"Wait only a few minutes, dear," said his loving spouse; "I want to read the news in this afternoon's Delta. I found it in my pocket."

A few minutes more elapsed, and then—and then, oh ye gods and Dan o' the lake, what a time! The husband was placed in the easy chair. He began to understand why the tub was there; he soon learned what ailed him. Suffice it to say, that when he arose from that chair, the brick had left his hat. It has'nt been there since. He says he'll never drink another julep; he can't bear Scotch ale, but he is *death on lemonade!* He loves his wife better than ever.

Reader, this is a truthful story. Profit by its moral.

"NOT WORTH WHILE."—Some months ago a country gentleman, who sometimes acts in an editorial capacity for a newspaper in —, was present at a railroad festival in a thriving village in New England, where, among a motley crowd of people, fifty or sixty editors and *attaches* of the press were gathered. At the ball, which succeeded the regular exercises of the occasion, the person to whom we have alluded, and to whom, like the hero of Lamb's unlucky farce, we shall call "H.," invited two or three gentlemen of the corps editorial to go with him to the refreshment room in the rear of the mammoth tent where the ball was held, and "take a drink." The gentlemen, one of whom was a Boston Editor, accompanied the hospitable and generous Mr. H. to the bar with an alacrity quite worthy of the profession in the driest times and places. Champagne being agreed upon, at the instance of Mr. H., as the thing to be "put down by the power of the press," the gentleman walked up to the barkeeper, while the guests stood modestly in the rear. Presently Mr. H. turned round with a disappointed air, and said: "It's no go, gentlemen; I asked him for *some champagne*—a glass for each on us—but he says he won't sell less'n a bottle! I don't stand the swindle, gentlemen—would *you?*" And he walked off thoughtfully, like a man who had suddenly escaped a great calamity.—*Boston Post.*

THE BEST SOUP.—When one pound of lean beef free from fat, and separated from the bones, in the finely-chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mince-meat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup of such strength as cannot be obtained, even by boiling for hours, from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup which can in any way be prepared from one pound of flesh.—*Leibig.*

AN INTERESTING TRIO.—'Mister, can you tell me whereabouts I am?'

'Where you am! You are from Jersey, ain't you?'

'No, when I am at hum I live in Ohio.'

'Ohio! just come around? Where do you put up?'

'I don't put up any where; I am looking for Lovejoy's place.'

'Lovejoy's? Know him like a book; old friend of mine; I'll go there with you. New York is a bad place. You might get lost.'

'You are very kind, Mister, and I'm very much obliged.'

'You are welcome; but here is my sister, that I have been a waiting for. (Young lady in the back ground.) I must see her home; you can go long with us, and then I'll take you to Lovejoy's.'

The grateful young man from Ohio finds himself in the 5th Ward Station House next morning, minus his money, carpet bag, umbrella, and good looks, and is advised to call and see Mr. Matsell, the interesting Chief of Police.

NATURAL RELIGION.—We have been not a little amused with the following definition of the religion of "nature," furnished by the Yankee Blade. It comes remarkably near to the truth:

1. Look out for number one.
2. Use others all you can, and let them "use" you as little as possible.
3. Get money; honestly, if you can, but—get money.
4. Hold on to what you have got, and get as much more as you can.
5. Every one for himself, and the ——l take the hindmost.

Here you have the whole thing in a nutshell.—There is no need of inking whole reams of paper with explanations of the subject, for here you have the exact doctrines in which the world believes, and which are practiced upon by a vast majority of people in every nation on the globe.

WIVES.—We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the papers. It purports to be an extract from Mrs. Elli's lectures addressed to young ladies:

"My pretty little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony than a ducklet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more breakfast and less bustle. I like the buxom, bright-eyed, rosy cheeked, full breasted, bouncing, lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and kettles, milk the cows, feed the pigs, chop wood, and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlboro, or the Queen of Spain, and be a lady withal in the drawing-room. But as to your pining, moping, wasp-waisted, putty-faced, music-murdering, novel-reading daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption-soled shoes, silk stockings, and calico shifts, you won't do for the future wives and mothers of England.

CABBAGE.—It is said that cabbage contains a great deal of nutriment—hence the robust and athletic frames of tailors.

He Loves Her Memory Now.

BY THOMAS J. DIEHL.

He loved her when youth's merry beam
Was sparkling in her eye,
He loved her when life seemed a dream,
Without a tear or sigh.
He loved her when the sunny smile
Was lighting up her brow—
That eye is closed—that smile is fled;
He loves her memory now.

He loved her when the bloom of health
Was fresh upon her cheek;
He loved her when her kindly voice
In gentle tones would speak.
He loved her ere the hand of care
Was planted on her brow—
Her voice is hushed—that bloom is dead;
He loves her memory now.

He loved her when he saw the rose
Upon her cheek decay,
He loved her though he knew its glow
Was passing fast away.
He loved her when beneath life's storm
He saw her meekly bow—
The storm is past, and she is gone;
He loves her memory now.

He loved her when her eye grew cold,
And lost its starry light,
He loved her when her sad tear told
Of early coming blight.
He loved her when her hand he pressed,
And breathed his earn est now,
She smiled reply, and he was blessed—
He loves her memory now.

He loved her when her fluttering breath
Came bearing many a sigh;
He loved her when in chilly death
He saw her sleeping lie.
He loved her when the tomb's cold seal
Was resting on her brow—
He often wanders near the grave,
And loves her memory now.

A big, black, buck negro was charged yesterday before the Recorder, by one of the genus Dandy, with stealing—his boots out of his bed-room, at an early hour of the morning. A little limb of the law—one of the sharp-practice class—who defended the negro, was rather querulus in his cross-examination of the complainant.

Now, sir, he said, you have told his Honor that you were in bed when the negro entered your room. Did you see him at the time?

No.

Did you hear him?

No.

Well, then, did you feel him?

No.

How, then, came you to know that he was stealing your boots?

Why, I *smelt* him; opened my eyes, and found that he was—as one of our poets very beautifully express es it—*stealing and giving odor.—N. O. Delta.*

PALEY.—This great man, whose mind was so remarkably expert, was particularly clumsy in body. "I was never a good horseman," he used to say of himself, "and when I followed my father on a pony of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge, I fell off seven times; I was lighter then than I am now, and my falls were not likely to be serious. My father, on hearing a thump, would turn his head half aside, and say, 'Take care of thy money, lad.'"
Meadley's Memoirs of Dr. Paley.

REVOLVING SHIRTS.—Punch is always getting up something new. He says that he has sent to the World's Fair what he terms "a Patent Revolver Shirt," an invention of his own, which, by turning round, is made to display in succession four clean dickies.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Reading the newspaper praises of Jenny Lind's benevolent disposition, Mrs. Partington came to the complimentary expression in regard to the "*fellow feeling* in her bosom," which the Swedish Nightingale cherished towards the unfortunate and needy. Involuntarily raising her spectacles, and looking the personification of amazement, the good old lady repeated, "A feller feeling in her bosom! la, me, if that ain't just the way the fellers used to do when I was a girl!" And then she re-adjusted her spectacles and kept on reading.

PATENT REVOLVING CANNON.—Mr. Z. M. Lowry, of Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York, has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself 50 times a minute. It is stated in the Cattaraugus Whig that the War Department has declared in favor of adopting this ingenious destructive power for our Government.

Hotels, &c.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t10

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.
The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

Schools.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter session in this School will close on Monday, the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th.
The Summer session will commence on Wednesday, the 2d of July, and continue five months.
Board and tuition as heretofore.
By order of Directors,
H. ELLIOTT, President.
May 10, 1851. [c] 36-6t

MAY 30th, 1851.

JUST received at the Bookstore of L. H. Pierce.—Hurry-Graphs, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities and Society, taken from Life, by N. P. Willis. "Stick a pin there."
Foot Prints of the Creator, by Hugh Miller.
Harris' Adventures in Africa; a very interesting work.
Also the following new Novels.
The Commissioner, or De Lunatico Inquirendo, by G. P. R. James, Esq.
The Rebels and Tories, or the Blood of the Mohawk, a revolutionary legend, by Lawrence Lebue, Esq.
Wild Sports of the West, by Wm. Maxwell.
The Mysteries of the People, by Eugene Sue.
The Greatest Plague of Life, or the Adventures of a Lady in search of a good servant, by one who has been almost worried to death.
Leonard Normandale, or the Three Brothers. This is the work of a great mind—a giant intellect—which is destined to attain high literary prominence: every one who reads "Leonard Normendale" will enjoy a rich intellectual treat.
June 13th, 1851 *Dispatch.*

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpacca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.
CHAS. BARR,
Wilmington N. C., May 23, 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

Those who have Accounts with us

MAY expect their bills to be presented for payment 1st July. It will save us much inconvenience if those indebted to us will call and settle their bills by that time.
June 13, 1851] SCOTT & BALDWIN.

SUMMER COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

OF our own manufacture, opening tri-weekly, consisting of the most fashionable style of Business and Walking Coats; Vests, a great variety; Pants, newest style, superb set. Also, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in great variety.—Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market-st.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Jere. Hand, Guardian of Martha Ann Smith, } Ex parte.

THE Real Estate heretofore advertised to be sold on Monday of June County Court, consisting of a tract of about **Eight Hundred Acres of Land**, adjoining the lands of Jere. Hand, Lewis Saunders, and John Moore, will take place at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 30th of July next.
T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E.
June 17, 1851 [Pr. fee, $2 37] 41-6t

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carilina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.
THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres**, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to obtain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of **Likely Young Negroes.**—Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY.
Wayne county, June 13, 1851 40-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real Estate, which is situated as follows:
The Plantation and Wood Lands where he now resides, on Black River, New Hanover county, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, on which is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, worked by water power.
Also, the Plantation on the River, known as the Corbett place, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 200 of which are cleared and under cultivation.
Also, another tract lying on the River, immediately below the above, known as the Hatcher place, containing TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with 300 Acres under fence and cultivation. Some of these Lands are very excellent Swamp, and easy to drain. The uplands are well set with Turpentine Pines that have never been boxed
Also, another Plantation on the South side of Black River, containing FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, and known as the Colley Mills, with an excellent set of Mills, drove by water power. The Mills are in good repair. There is on this tract some excellent Swamp Land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The water power is believed to be the best in the lower part of the State. The uplands of this tract abound in a growth of large Turpentine Pines, the greater portion of which have never been boxed.
Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to view the above Lands, as they may be had on accommodating terms. The Lands will be shewn by the Overseers residing on either of the above premises, or by the owner.
CHARLES HENRY.
Black River, New Hanover co., N. C., May 30th, 1851. } 38-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to
I. B. & J. J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2¼ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.
*_*Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.
Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.
Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.
Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.
A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.
JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.—CLINTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.** Also, a large stock of **Leather,** which he offers on accommodating terms, and solicits the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen, as he flatters himself that, with the assortment he has on hand, he can both fit and please all that may favor him with a call—even the most fastidious.
He still occupies his old stand next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., where he continues to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
DAVID D. CARROLL.
April 25th, 1851 33-3m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;	Garnishee Notices;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Commission to take Deposition	do. Branch Bank of the State;
County Court Execution;	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Magistrate's do.	Administrator's Bonds;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Guardian do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Appeal do.
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;	Ca Sa do.
Notes of Hand;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Attachments;	Constable's do.
State Recognizance;	Sheriff's Tax do.
Military Ca Sa;	Forthcoming do.
do. Execution;	Prosecution do.
Negro Bonds;	Crew Lists;
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LAMPS! Lamps!! Lamps!!!—A large assortment of Fluid Lamps, just opened. For sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

CROCKERY! Crockery!! Crockery!!!—A good assortment. Just received from Baltimore. For sale [Herald copy.] cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

FLOUR, Sugar, Coffee, and Tobacco.—
280 bbls. Superfine Flour, assorted brands;
60 half bbls. do. do. do.
7 hhds. handsome Porto Rico Sugar;
4 hhds. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Powderd do.
10 do. Crushed do.
25 bags Laguira Coffee;
35 boxes assorted brands Tobacco.
(CASH GOODS.) For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.
We warrant all goods we sell.

NEW Mess Pork—(200 lbs.)—60 bbls. in store, and for sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SUGARS.—Porto Rico in hhds and bbls., Refined, Clarified and Crushed. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

N. C. Bacon.—300 Hams; 300 Sides; 300 Shoulders. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

RIO Coffee.—25 bags. For sale at reduced rates, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

CIGARS.—10,000 imported. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received. 2 dozen Gent.'s Fancy Summer Caps, a new style, and decidedly a neat article.—Cheap for the cash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

PATENT Ice Cream Freezers. Just received, a lot of this fine Freezer, the best in use. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.